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# THE TIMES

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## Sirs attacks BSC loss claims

British Steel Corporation claims that the weather and anti-dumping actions by United States steel producers could cost it £100m in lost production was dismissed yesterday by Mr Bill Sirs, Iron and Steel rades Confederation general secretary, as "absolutely ridiculous". He cited low morale as a main factor in BSC's plight. Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chief sees little hope of breaking even in the 1982-83 financial year Page 11

## Tatchell appeals for review

Mr Peter Tatchell, the left-winger who was refused endorsement as Labour's choice for Bermondsey, south London, appealed to Mr Michael Foot to think again. Mr Robert Clay was rejected as prospective candidate for Sunderland, North, because he has not been a party member for the full two years Page 2

## Lane to quit as head of CRE

Mr David Lane, the chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, is to leave the post at the end of April. The CRE was severely criticized last year in a House of Commons report Page 2

## Agreement on Sinai force

Britain, France, Italy and The Netherlands have agreed to send military units to take part in the peace force to be deployed when Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai in April Page 4

## Angry Brigade 'in arms raid'

A man who said he represented the Angry Brigade, the terrorist group which operated in Britain in the early 1970s, yesterday told *The Times* that the group was responsible for an arms theft at a Cambridgeshire army camp.

Weeks to notice theft, page 3

## Playboy pays admiral £100,000



Playboy is to pay a golden handshake of between £100,000 and £200,000 to Admiral Sir John Treacher (pictured) who headed the gambling empire for just 96 days Page 11

US hearing, page 5

## Leap from plane saves minister

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian Foreign Minister, was found alive and well 30 hours after his aircraft crashed. He survived by jumping out seconds before the aircraft flew into a hill. His two companions were killed Page 6

## Botham is latest tour casualty

Ian Botham, the England all-rounder, has a virus infection and may miss the fifth Test match with India starting in Madras tomorrow. He joins Bob Taylor, the wicketkeeper, on the sick list Page 16

## Miners warned

Coal board members who visited three pits warned miners that a strike vote this week will not force the board to increase its 9.5 per cent pay offer and avert a stoppage. They emphasized that there would be no more money Page 2

Winners of the Personalities of the Year competition, published in *The Times* on December 31, will be published tomorrow and not today as announced



# Soviet action condemned unanimously by Nato

From Ian Murray and Frederick Bonnart
Brussels, Jan 11

Wholesale condemnation of the Soviet Union for its involvement in the Polish military takeover was unanimously agreed by the North Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels today.

The strongly-worded declaration also included a list of measures to be taken against both Poland and the Soviet Union if the situation does not improve. Only Greece dissented from approving such measures, which would include restriction on the movements of diplomats from those countries and energy, agricultural, financial and technological sanctions.

A measure of the growing Western consensus on the situation was the short time it took the meeting to approve the 16-paragraph declaration. Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who had urged that the meeting be called, was able to announce happily at the end: "There will be no business as usual while the situation in Poland continues as it does."

Mr Haig was in no doubt that the meeting had been a great success. It was, he said, a vigorous Allied response which would help to relieve the Polish people from the oppression they were tragically experiencing.

He also emphasized that although talks in Geneva on nuclear disarmament in Europe would resume the next day, if they failed it would be the responsibility of the Soviet Union because of its actions in Poland.

The declaration also wants an early recall of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a follow-on of the Helsinki conference. This is seen by the Allies as the best forum for chastising the Soviet Union and the Polish military regime for the attacks on human rights

By next week economic and political advisors are expected to start a series of meetings to work out exactly what measures should be imposed. A main consideration is that nothing is to be done to undermine sanctions already imposed by the United States. It is likely that the measures will be ready for approval by the EEC foreign ministers at their next formal meeting on January 25,

Ministers made clear after the meeting that the only thing which would stop sanctions being applied was meaningful progress inside Poland. This would mean an end to martial law, release of the prisoners held under it and a resumption of talks between the Government, Solidarity and the Church.


**ON PAGE FOUR**

Moscow warning to West
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Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said that the meeting had been particularly successful. It was clear, he said, that it had been Soviet policy to drive a wedge between the allies over Poland and the outcome of the meeting proved conclusively that they had failed to do so.

The condemnation of the Soviet Union and of what Mr Haig termed the Polish junta was eventually supported by Greece. Greece refused to agree to any condemnation of the communist system but was won round to the view that Soviet intervention in Poland was a reality and had to be condemned in the strongest possible terms.

The declaration states unequivocably: "Soviet pressure, direct or indirect, aimed at frustrating (the desire of the Polish people for national renewal and reform) must cease."

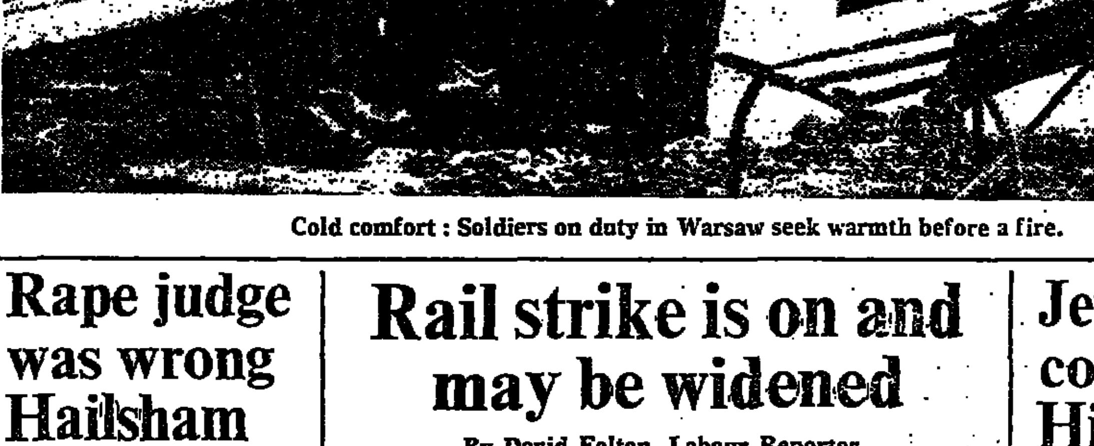
The main threat implicit in the statement is that there will be no rescheduling of the Polish debt.

☐ Moscow: In an unusually swift reaction, Tass tonight condemned the Nato decision on Poland as "impermissible pressure" on a sovereign state and a glaring contradiction of international law and the United Nations Charter.

A dispatch from Brussels accused those attending the session of speaking hypocritically about human rights and civil liberties, and said American sanctions against Poland were trying to exacerbate the hardships caused to the Poles by the anti-socialist forces encouraged by Washington.

☐ Britain will examine its relations with the Soviet Union to see if any measures can be taken to express disapproval of Soviet pressure on Poland, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said last night on the BBC television progamme *Panorama*.

Maritime agreements, credit imports from the Soviet Union and the size of embassies were the kind of arrangement which would be looked at, Lord Carrington said. The objective was to "send a signal" to Moscow, rather than hope to change the course of events in Poland.



Cold comfort: Soldiers on duty in Warsaw seek warmth before a fire.

## Reagan U-turn on sale of jets to Taiwan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 11

In an attempt to halt the deterioration in American relations with China, and also to persuade Peking to adopt a more critical attitude toward the Soviet Union in connexion with the Polish crisis, the United States has decided not to sell sophisticated aircraft to Taiwan.

An American delegation headed by Mr John Holdridge, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, flew to Peking at the weekend to tell the Chinese Government of the American decision. The Chinese had given a warning that granting Taiwan's request for advanced aircraft could further chill relations which have declined since the issue of new American arms sales to Taiwan came to the fore in the middle of last year.

A State Department spokesman announced today that the United States would not accede to Taiwan's request for advanced aircraft because it had been decided they were not needed for the island's defence. This decision was taken yesterday by President Reagan, who had been a strong advocate of strengthening taiwan's defences.

However, the spokesman said the United States would continue to provide other defence equipment to Taiwan. This would include the replacement of Taiwan's ageing F100 and F104 aircraft with comparable planes, and the extension of a coproduction agreement, for F5E fighters, which are already in service with the Taiwanese airforce.

The spokesman added that no decision had been reached on the number of F5Es that Taiwan may produce, nor was there any consideration of possible upgrading of these aircraft.

Under the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act Washington undertook to supply Taipei with sufficient weapons for its own defence. Peking has always been unhappy about this agreement, which the Chinese authorities believe goes against the 1978 accord which normalized relations between the United States and China, but has been prepared to tolerate it so long as no new weapons systems were involved.

## Rape judge was wrong Hailsham tells MP

By Frances Gibb

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday repudiated the comment of a judge last week that a rape victim who hitchhiked a lift was guilty of contributory negligence and that the rapist's penalty should accordingly be reduced.

He said: "Contributory negligence does not, of course, constitute any defence to rape, nor in my view in the absence of actual sexual provocation, should imprudence on the part of a victim operate as a factor of mitigation in the reduction of a sentence".

The Lord Chancellor was replying to letters from Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Tent, South, who has been in the forefront of the outcry against Judge Bertrand Richards's comment and his sentence of a £2,000 fine on the rapist.

Welcoming Lord Hailsham's letter as a "clear and unambiguous statement" of dissociation from the judge's actions, Mr Ashley called on the judge to withdraw his comment and reconsider the sentence as allowed under section 11 (2) of the Courts Act 1971. He would also seek to reintroduce his Bill, defeated in 1978 by 293 votes to 34, to allow the prosecution the right of appeal against excessively lenient sentences.

The full text of Lord Hailsham's typed letter reads:

Thank you for your letters of 6th and 7th January and for your advice and varied suggestions which I will gladly bear in mind. You may be quite sure that I will deal with the matter most carefully and in my own way, with due regard both to the seriousness of the detestable crime of rape and to the limitations on the constitutional position of the Lord Chancellor.

In the meantime. I am informing myself more fully of the facts of the case and of what transpired at the hearing. Contributory negligence does not, of course, constitute any defence to rape, nor in my view, in the absence of actual sexual provocation, should imprudence on the part of a victim operate as a factor of mitigation in reduction of sentence.

The Lord Chancellor then added by hand:

I do not, of course, suggest either factor was present in the actual case and no suggestion of direct provocation was in fact made.

Mr Ashley said: "This is a clear dissociation by the Lord Chancellor from the actions of Judge Richards and it will reassure the very many men and women who have been greatly disturbed by recent events. The ball is now in Judge Richards's court."

The MP, who is also seeking a meeting with Lord Hailsham to discuss what other changes in the system might be needed to prevent similar occurrences, said he was not optimistic about the chances of his Bill; but the House of Commons should at least have the chance to debate the issues.

## Rail strike is on and may be widened

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Peace talks aimed at averting the total shutdown of the railway network tonight failed last night and train drivers' leaders were planning to widen the dispute into a prolonged stoppage next week.

Leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) left four hours of talks with British Rail and the two other rail unions in an angry mood.

Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef general secretary, said: "Nothing has changed. The strike goes ahead. I think if anything BR has made the situation worse tonight."

During what was apparently a heated meeting BR indicated that it was considering paying a 3 per cent increase to 500 driver members of the National Union of Railwaymen which has agreed productivity proposals for its other members.

Mr Clifford Rose, BR board member for industrial relations, said after hte meeting: "I cannot say that we have made any progress in the sense of reaching an agreement. Every minute is now precious, and we are prepared to talk all night, and all tomorrow if necessary. I do not think tonight's talks have worsened the situation."

The executives of the three unions were meeting late last night to discuss the meeting with BR and the NUR leadership was deciding whether to take up the management's offer of discussions on payment of the 3 per cent to their 500 drivers.

It is the denial of that 3 per cent to Aslef which led the train drivers into calling the two-day strike which starts at midnight.

A gradual shutdown was being planned by BR to start from 10 pm although some earlier trains may be cancelled and there were threats from some sections of the footplatemen's union that a prolonged stoppage could begin next week.

The talks at BR's headquarters in London got under way more than an hour late after the management and leaders of two unions waited to hear whether the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) would attend.

After a two-hour meeting the Aslef executive agreed to allow senior officials to attend the meeting but only on the basis that the talks would be informal and not a negotiating forum.

BR had called the unions to a meeting of the Railway Staffs National Council, the industry's senior negotiating body, but during a break in the executive's deliberations the management was told that if it insisted on such a meeting Aslef would not attend.

BR agreed to the informal talks but as Mr Buckton arrived at the meeting he said: "There is no way that we are going to change our position."

That was taken to mean that the strike by the drivers from midnight would go ahead unless the management agreed to pay a 3 per cent increase which is the second stage of an 11 per cent deal agreed last August.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the white-collar Transport Salaried Staffs Association were also at last night's meeting.

Mr Russell Tuck, senior assistant general secretary of the NUR, said there was a lot of emotion about the eight-hour day. Although the union had told BR that it would probably be prepared to discuss new rostering of between seven to nine-hour shifts that did not automatically mean that the union was prepared to agree to flexible rostering for its drivers.

The Aslef executive meeting at its headquarters in Hampstead, London was thought to be deciding what further action it could take after the two-day strike. Some of the more optimistic union officials were also cautiously suggesting that the union may be prepared to attend last-minute talks today to avert the strike.

Mr Buckton said before going into the executive meeting that he could not understand why BR was not prepared to modify its position as the pay agrement last August was quite clear that productivity should be treated as a separate issue from pay.

The Aslef executive is coming under increasing pressure from branches to widen the action into an indefinite strike. It is understood the executive yesterday discussed that possibility.

Militant members from the King's Cross depot in London staged a protest meeting in the lobby of BR's Euston offices but left after being addressed by two Aslef executive members who assured them that the negotiators would not agree to changes in the eight-hour day.

Battle lines, back page
BR reply to Buckton, page 8
Parker speech, page 11




## Jenkins to contest Hillhead by-election

By Our Political Editor

Confirmation that Mr Roy Jenkins is to contest the Hillhead, Glasgow, by-election on behalf of the Social Democratic/Liberal Alliance came last night when Mr Charles Brodie, prospective Liberal candidate for Hillhead, announced that he was standing down in Mr Jenkin's favour.

Glasgow Liberals promised full campaigning suport for Mr Jenkins, the former Labour Cabinet minister and the only one of the four joint leaders of the SDP without a seat in the Commons.

Hillhead, the only Glasgow seat retained by the Conservatives at the last general election, fell vacant with the death on January 2 of Sir Thomas Galbraith.

It is a marginal seat. Sir Thomas held it in 1979 with 12,368 votes against the Labour candidate's 10,366, a majority of only 2,002. The Liberal was third with 4,349 and the Scottish National Party candidate fourth with 3,050.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said last night: "I am delighted that we are going to have a united Alliance campaign for Roy Jenkins in Hillhead. His return to the House of Commons is in all our best interests.

"I hope the generous decision of Hillhead Liberals, and particularly of Chick Brodie in supporting Roy Jenkins for the Alliance, will discourage the silly people in both our parties who have recently preferred public bickering to working for real progress for the Alliance."

Mr Steel was speaking from Richmond, Virginia, where he is on a lecture tour.

## Reflation Budget likely on March 9

By David Blake and Frances Williams

Treasury ministers ended weekend talks on the economy at Chevening House, Sevenoaks, Kent, with their top advisers in confident mood about the state of the economy.

The ministers, led by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, came close to deciding that Budget day will be March 9 and latest indications suggest that there may be some limited room for reflation.

The full Cabinet will be given a chance to discuss Budget strategy at a meeting to be held before Budget day. Moderates are determined to press for some reflation, probably around £2,000m to £3,000m. Treasury ministers may prefer to give considerably less than this in the hope of holding down interest rates.

It also looks likely that sterling M3 will be confirmed as the prime indicator of the Government's monetary policy. However, the pound's value in world markets is likely to be given a greater formal role in such decisions as the setting of interest rates.

Most of the weekend's discussions centred on the prospects for the financial year 1982-83 which begins in April. There was some discussion of public spending in 1983-84. The Treasury had prepared an update on its latest forecast of the economy, showing that recovery will be slow in 1982 and will speed up in 1983.

Treasury officials believe that 2 to 3 per cent growth is possible in 1983 as the economy begins to pick up.

In their plans for the Budget and revamping the medium term financial strategy, the ministers seem to have edged away from some of the more complex ideas which have been circulating in the City in recent weeks.

Although it is recognized that the Government will have to be cautious in placing too much emphasis on sterling M3, it is unlikely that it will change to a new target or publish formal targets for other measures of the money supply. There is no likelihood of a further move towards using the "monetary base" as a measure of how the amount of money is moving, as has been advocated by Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's economic adviser.

It is thought that other indicators of the money supply than sterling m3 will be used to provide informal checks on how things are going.

A more important role is planned for the exchange rate and it is likely that the Budget speech will advance the extent to which this is recognized as one of the formal targets of government policy. The Treasury is strongly against any fall in the pound's value from its present level because of what that would do to inflation. It also fears that a new rise in sterling would hurt exports, which seem to be doing well at present.

The exchange rate will play a more openly acknowledged role in setting interest rates.

# Snow battle is left to councils

By Our Political Staff

Ministers meeting under the Prime Minister's chairmanship at 10 Downing Street yesterday decided not to interfere with local authorities' efforts to cope with the disruption caused by snow, frost, and floods and specifically not to appoint a minister with special responsibilities as urged by Labour Party spokesmen.

But they confirmed that local authorities would be entitled to recover from central government threequarters of the cost of their operations, without limit, over and above the product of a penny rate, provided such expenditure was reasonable. This rule is the same as that applied in 1978 and 1979.

Mrs Thatcher called the meeting to satisfy herself that Government departments were giving all the help required.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said after the meeting that the Government had not been asked for help beyond what was already being given. The local authorities were doing a terrific job, he said, and there was no point in creating an overlap.

Mr Heseltine said that his department's monitoring showed that local authorities were holding their own, and that there had been a slight improvement during the day. There was no case for central government getting involved and confusing the issue.

Mr David Mellor, parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, told his colleagues that the electricity industry hoped to restore supplies by today to some 25,000 consumers cut off at the weekend.

Meanwhile, in Salzburg, Austria, approximately 28 inches of snow, the highest figure of the century, fell during a 24-hour period at the weekend. The snow caused traffic jams of up to 19 miles. Heavy snow also fell in Vienna.

☐ The Arctic weather which has brought large parts of the country to a standstill is likely to continue for the next few days, although snow showers are expected to be rare (David Hewson writes).

In the United States, the freezing weather that has killed at least 24 people pushed into the deep south yesterday with the coldest temperatures of the century being recorded in cities such as Atlanta, Georgia, where it was -20°C. Nearly 100,000 people in 10 states were without electricity.

The freeze continued to cause havoc for Britain's commuters, temporarily closed part of Birmingham's city centre when huge icicles threatened to fall from an office block, and brought warnings of dearer food for weeks to come.

Continued on back page, col 5

## No trains from 10 tonight until Friday morning

By Our Labour Reporter

British Rail said last night that the national two-day strike meant no trains will run after 10 pm today until Friday morning.

There will be a progressive shutdown of the rail network tonight and there may be some cancellations earlier than 10 pm to ensure that all trains reach their destinations before the strike is due to start at midnight.

A main priority for British Rail will be to ensure that locomotives and rolling stock are in the right positions for a resumption of normal working on Friday morning.

No overnight sleepers, parcels or mail trains will operate today and there has already been a suspension of trains carrying livestock and highly perishable goods, except where delivery by today was assured.

Level-crossing gates and barriers will be left open to road traffic but BR gives a warning that in the case of automatic half-barriers, drivers of large or slow vehicles must still follow established safety procedures and use the special telephone before crossing the line.

BR also gave a warning that the current in overhead electrified lines and third-rail systems will remain switched on. Catering units at principal stations, where there is a regular trade with people other than railway passengers will remain open although opening times may be adjusted.

It will make refund on unused full and reduced-rate tickets, and in the case of season tickets refunds will be made or, if travellers prefer, their validity will be extended when they are renewed with the exception of weekly season tickets.

BR is making arrangements for information on train services to be recorded by British Telecom on 01-246 8021.

Information Service, back page

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Lane to quit as CRE chief

Mr David Lane, the former Conservative minister, will leave the Commission for Racial Equality of which he is chairman at the end of April, it was confirmed yesterday. It is understood the Home Office has found a successor who will be announced in the next few days.

In a statement Mr Lane said that he had told the Home Secretary in 1980 when he was appointed for a second term, that he did not wish to be chairman beyond 1982. Mr Lane has been chairman of the CRE since its inception in 1976.

The commission has had a chequered career, coming in for attack from the left as well as the right of the political spectrum. These two camps united in the House of Commons Immigration and Race Relations Sub-Committee last year to agree on a devastatingly critical report.

It is understood that Mr Lane's departure has nothing to do with the MP's report, which was distinguished for expressing no criticism of the chairman. But the report did say that the commission was ineffective, incoherent, and lacking in legal expertise.

It recommended that the CRE pay more attention to law enforcement and that its power to give grants to local projects be removed. Mr Lane angirly rejected the select committee's report with personal attacks on one or two of the MPs involved.

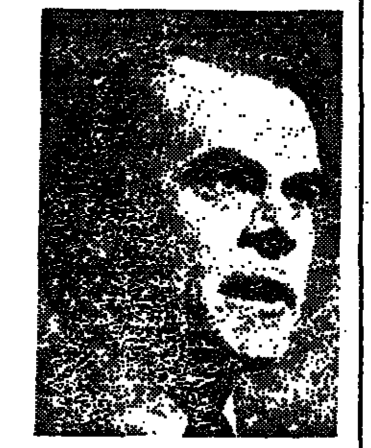
He said the committee did not understand that the commission had been given a statutory duty to promote racial harmony.

### Rampton board may be copied

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday that the local management board set up at Rampton Hospital in the wake of the Boynton review could pave the way for similar boards at other top security hospitals. The review was ordered three years ago after a controversial documentary on Yorkshire Television called "The Secret Hospital" alleged that patients were being ill treated by staff at Rampton, Nottinghamshire.

The minister, who was speaking on a visit to the hospital, said the board appeared to be a big success. He was also impressed by the standard of nursing and morale at Rampton. But Mr Gerry Madine, chairman of Rampton Prison Officers' Association, said morale in Rampton was so low that "you could build a coal mine about it".

### Alliance 'should cancel Trident'



Dr David Owen (above) said on Granada Television's *World in Action* programme last night that if a Social Democratic/Liberal government came to power in the next general election it should cancel Britain's Trident missile programme. Dr Owen, one of the alliance leaders, said he had fought tooth and nail against Trident as a successor to Polaris when Foreign Secretary in the former Labour government, and saw no reason to change that view.

### Evangelical study centre opened

A research and study centre to serve the Evangelical movement in British Christianity was launched in London yesterday (Our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes).

Called the London Institute for Contemporary Christianity, its aim, in the words of the Rev John Stott, the first director, will be "to make contemporary Christians out of Biblical Christians".

Mr Stott, an Evangelical preacher, is the former Rector of All Soul's, Langham Place, London, where he instituted an annual series of lectures on the same theme.

### Council officers are suspended

Scotland Yard's fraud squad is investigating allegations about the direct labor organization of Hackney Council in east London. Three council officers have been suspended during an inquiry which began internally and could involve up to 1m.

### Policeman's perjury

Peter Harvey, aged 35, of Bachelor Way, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, who altered his notebok after interviews, was given a six-month suspended sentence at York Crown Court yesterday. He pleaded guilty to two perjury charges.

### Actor found dead

Mr Ronald Lewis, aged 54, the film actor, was found dead by his landlady in St George's Avenue, Westminster, yesterday. Crime is not suspected.

# Computer shows cheapest way to empty dustbins

**By David Walker**

Some councils could save up to 40 per cent by reorganizing their refuse collection services, according to an unpublished survey by the independent Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee (Lamsac).

Savings of £70m on the £700m annual cost of emptying Britain's dustbins could be made without reduction in service to householders and shops and substantial savings are possible without redundancies.

A Lamsac survey of 160 councils suggested that about a third of all councils could save between 30 and 40 per cent by changing the way dustbin men work, from the way they lift the refuse to the routes their vehicles take.

Lamsac found that a third were collecting refuse in a cost-effective way at prices the private sector would find difficult in matching.

The survey results have been passed to the Department of the Environment, and the Government now plans to join local authority associations in financing a similar study of council building repairs.

Lamsac's survey was done partly because of the difficulty in comparing the cost of refuse collection in different areas. For example, in 1980-81 it was estimated to cost the Conservative council in Westminster £23,000 for every 1,000 people, compared with £7,500 in Labour Greenwich, £10,500 in Labour Birmingham and £7,000 in Conservative Solihull. Such figures reflect differences in population and property rather than efficiency.

Lamsac has devised a computer model to calculate for any council the manpower and equipment needed for bin emptying and 16 other methods of getting refuse from households into collection lorries.

The computer model helped to cut costs in the London Borough of Southwark by £700,000 in a year when the council reorganized its refuse collection.

A simplified version of the model has been made available to trade unions to convince them that labour costs are being fairly calculated.

Sir Duncan Lock, a Conservative councillor and former chairman of the Association of District Councils, says that with Lamsac's model "refuse collection services provided by local authorities can match anything the private sector can do".

# Coal board steps up drive against strike

**By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor**

The National Coal Board yesterday stepped up its publicity campaign in the coalfields with a warning that a strike vote in the pits this week will not produce an increase in the 9.5 per cent "final offer".

Three board members travelled to key National Union of Mineworkers areas to forestall a "yes" vote in the pithead strike ballot starting on Thursday.

Mr James Cowan, NCB member for industrial relations, who leads negotiations with the miners, said in Edinburgh: "We cannot offer any more money, even if faced with a strike threat. The board wishes to make this position quite clear now to everyone in the industry."

The board is seeking to undermine left-wing NUM leaders' argument that a vote to give the union's national executive the power to call a strike will not necessarily mean a stoppage.

Mr Cowan told Scottish pitmen: "The argument being used is that, faced with the threat of a strike, the coal board will improve its offer. But we have repeatedly made it clear that we have reached the limit of the money which can be offered."

Mr Cowan has seized on the chief flaw in the union's presentation of its strike proposal, that a majority for industrial action would automatically put the NUM into a stronger bargaining position.

Mr John Mills, the NCB member for mining, used the same words in a speech to miners at Lea Hall colliery, Rugeley, Staffordshire, and Mr Merrick Spanton passed a similar message to Nottinghamshire pitmen.

☐ The coal industry has a golden future in its grasp and it would be the greatest folly to put that in jeopardy, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday (Tony Hodges writes).

He told members of the Coal Industry Society that few industries in Britain had a greater growth potential, but nearly half its operational costs were on wages, salaries and other labour costs, which had a substantial and direct effect on the coal board's ability to win and keep new customers.

"The members of the NUM will be voting about the kind of industry they wish to work in. They will have to consider whether they wish to work in an industry which is steadily building up its strength, or do they wish to work in a stagnant industry steadily pricing itself out of the market?" he said.

☐ Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUMs president-elect, yesterday urged the Government and the coal board to deliver free coal to the aged and infirm and cut-price fuel to the Central Electricity Generating Board from the 40 million tonnes of coal stocks.

☐ The NUM Power Group executive, representing 6,000 craftsmen and technicians, has voted unanimously to accept the coal board pay offer.

# Water men likely to accept 9.1pc

**By Donald Macintyre Labour Correspondent**

Leaders of 32,000 water and sewerage workers will be urged by the industry's biggest union to accept formally a 9.1 per cent pay offer after a narrowly divided vote.

The outcome of votes in all four unions should leave an 11-9 majority among union negotiators in favour of the offer when they meet in the next few days to decide their stand.

In the last two results, announced yesterday, members in the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has three representatives on the negotiating committee, voted to reject the offer, while those in the National Union of Agricultural Workers voted to accept.

Since the largest union, the General and Municipal Workers, whose members voted narrowly to accept the offer, has 10 of the 20 seats on the committee and the National Union of Public Employees, which recorded a vote to reject, has only six, the National Water Council is hoping for formal endorsement of the offer before the end of the week.

Nupe negotiators, who have been urged by the union's executive to demand fresh talks with the council, may argue that union leaders should try for improvements on the ground that a simple majority of members have voted against the offer.

The council's hopes of avoiding a conflict in the industry suffered an unexpected setback last month when Nupe's national water committee refused to endorse the unanimous recommendation of negotiators in all four unions in favour of accepting the deal.

☐ A delegation of officers and seamen concerned with the dispute with British Rail Sealink has been invited to go to France to meet their opposite numbers in the French union, the CGT, later this week.

The dispute began last week when Sealink announced its intention to withdraw from the Newhaven-Dieppe ferry service.

# New appeal to Foot by Tatchell

**By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent**

Mr Peter Tatchell, the left-winger who last month was refused official endorsement as Labour's prospective parliamentary candidate for Bermondsey, last night appealed to Mr Foot to change his mind.

The public appeal, delivered in an interview on BBC's *Nationwide* programme, came after the party executive's organization committee had decided that two members should go to Bermondsey to explain the rejection of its candidate.

But Mr Eric Heffer, the committee chairman, stressed that the executive decision to refuse endorsement of Mr Tatchell's candidacy was binding and there was no indication that Mr Foot would be moved by the appeal.

Mr Heffer also said that yesterday's organization committee meeting had made no decision on the candidacy of Mr Patrick Wall, a Militant supporter, who has been selected in place of the sitting MP for Bradford North, Mr Benjamin Ford.

But another left-wing parliamentary prospective candidate, Mr Robert Clay, in Sunderland, North, was not endorsed because he had been a member of the party for less than the requisite two years. His candidacy would be approved if he was selected again after completion of two years in the party, in March.

Mr Tatchell welcomed the opportunity to hear a first-hand explanation of the executive decision and the chance to present his defence.

The main case against him was a suggestion that extra-parliamentary action should be taken to challenge the Government's right to rule.

Mr Tatchell said last night that he had written nothing which contradicted a commitment to parliamentary democracy. On the contrary, extra-parliamentary action could boost the power of the Labour opposition in the House of Commons.

Mr Tatchell suggested that Mr Foot had acted under pressure from Mr Robert Mellish, the sitting Labour MP.



Brian Harris

In the thick of it: snow covering cars, houses and gardens in Newport, Gwent

## Freeze disruption worsens

# No school for thousands in Wales

**By Staff Reporters**

Freezing temperatures continued to cripple most of Wales yesterday as territorial and regular Army units mounted "Operation Snowman" to help people still stranded by huge snowdrifts compacted into ice.

Thousands of people in Pembrokeshire faced their fourth night without electricity as a fleet of seven helicopters ferried engineers to repair inaccessible power lines.

In spite of efforts by local authority workers, scores of roads remained closed last night and the M4 was still blocked west of Newport. Dozens of abandoned cars remain scattered along the motorway, and some of their owners were still being accommodated in emergency centres

Nearly half a million Welsh school children are enjoying an extension of their Christmas holidays because the snow and ice have almost completely closed the education system.

Yesterday schools and colleges were closed throughout the south and central parts of the principality, and many are expected to remain so for the rest of this week. Only the northern counties of Clwyd and Gwynedd were able to keep some classrooms open.

Throughout South and central Wales the blizzards left school buildings snowed in and roads impassable, and the few schools which could be reached by road had burst water pipes and broken heating systems. Local education authorities used local radio and television stations to warn pupils not to turn up for the new term.

In South Glamorgan, which includes Cardiff, all 220 schools will remain closed until next Monday. A spokesman for the county education department said that enormous damage was expected to have been caused to school buildings, now under up to five feet of snow.

Basic food supplies in many areas of South Wales were scarce, and some farmers unable to combat 15ft drifts were forced to throw away thousands of gallons of milk and other foodstuffs.

Some industry began to operate yesterday, with workers walking long distances in freezing conditions. The 500 men who were trapped in the huge Port Talbot British Steel complex saved the plant from serious equipment losses by ensuring that blast furnaces did not cool down, but no steel will be manufactured at either Port Talbot or Llanwern until next week, and the financial loss to the corporation will be enormous.

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, spent five hours in the air viewing the devastation.

After landing in Cardiff, Mr Edwards reported to Mrs Margaret Thatcher as she met her colleagues in London. He dismissed criticism that an emergency centre should have been set up at the Welsh Office as nonsensical, as local authorities had their own clearly defined emergency procedures.

Ambulance services were inundated by emergency calls and in Cardiff the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre was running short of blood.

Farmers were still fighting unsuccessfully to reach flocks of sheep on high mountain pastures and they fear that thousands of animals will die

The scale of the disaster for old people living alone became apparent after BBC Radio Wales opened a help line. Pensioners trapped in houses without food or heat were able to appeal for help through the radio service. Scores of people responded.

Mrs Caroline Leyshon, aged 23, was airlifted to hospital by helicopter from a rugby club field at Glyncorrwg West, Glamorgan, and later gave birth to a son.

Scores of villages and isolated farms along the north Devon coast and on Exmoor remained cut off and without electricity for the fourth day yesterday. A police helicopter will scour the area today to see if anybody needs urgent help. In some areas telephone lines are down, and water has been cut off to many homes.

Devon County Council, which had already exhausted its £1m allocation for road cleaning emergencies before the snow fell on Thursday, has now spent an additional £1m.

# TELEVISION MICROCHIP LESSONS

**By Robin Young**

The BBC yesterday launched its computer literacy project, aimed at familiarizing school pupils, college students, small business people and television viewers at home with the language and capabilities of microcomputers.

The first in a series called *The Computer Programme* was shown for schools and colleges in the afternoon. It will be repeated on Sunday, February 14.

Acorn Computers, of Cambridge, has developed for the BBC a specially designed microcomputer system which can link up with an ordinary television set and any audio cassette recorder. The basic model costs £235.

The microcomputer can also couple with a teletext receiver, so computer programs can be transmitted through Ceefax with direct transmission to the home.

Beginners who buy a BBC microcomputer will receive an introductory package of simple programs on cassette tape. Those are intended to illustrate the system's facilities, and will be supplemented from May by a range of packages, including a home data base and a home finance package prepared by the Consumers' Association.

Broadcasting Support Services, an independent charity, has organized a referral service to link home viewers with colleges, computer clubs and specialist agencies for help and advice on classes run in support of the BBC series, and home study courses linked to a 30-hour basic programming course devised by the National Extension College. The referral service has received 50,000 inquiries.

# ILEA fears court action if cuts damage schools

**By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent**

The drastic cuts required to meet the Government's new spending targets for the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) would damage the quality of educational provision to such an extent that the authority could be taken to court, according to a report by the authority's chief financial officer and chief education officer.

Possible areas of saving suggested include leaving 90 per cent of all teaching and non-teaching staff vacancies unfilled; cutting students' discretionary awards to a minimum; stopping clothing grants; increasing the price of a school meal from 35p to 50p, and ending school milk.

Other provisions would involve cutting maintenance expenditure by half, with the risk of closing some buildings for long periods, and reducing the furniture and equipment budget by three quarters, thereby putting some areas of the school curriculum, such as science, and health and safety standards at risk.

The report, which sets out four expenditure options, will be discussed by the ILEA Labour group at a meeting tomorrow. Mr Bryn Davies, the leader of the authority, will recommend that members ignore the Government's target and adopt a policy of modest growth next year, despite warnings in the report about the authority's responsibility to ratepayers.

ILEA officers are clearly concerned about the implications of the recent Lords decision in the GLC fares case, in which three of the five Law Lords commented on the authority's obligation to take account of the effect of their policies on ratepayers.

The authority estimates that it would need to spend £795m in the next financial year to maintain current policies. It would have to cut that by £115m if it was to achieve the spending target set by the Government.

Savings of that order could be achieved only by stopping spending wherever that was legally possible, and maintaining only such expenditure as necessary to keep the system going, the report says.

"No one could, at this level, guarantee that it would be possible to achieve this. Quite apart from the possibility of industrial action, the degree to which the quality of education suffered might bring us into the courts", it adds.

The Government has said no authority would be asked to make spending cuts of more than 7 per cent next year, and has used that percentage cut as the basis for assessing ILEAs spending target for next year.

However, the report claims that a 15 per cent cut would be required. It points out that the Government based its figures on the original 1981-82 budget, not the increased budget brought in by the new Labour group after last May's elections, and that the increase for pay and prices, averaging 5.2 per cent, allowed by the Government is wholly inadequate.

Even if the authority achieved its target, it would still not be eligible for grant. It estimates that it would need to cut spending by £282m, or 36 per cent to get the maximum possible grant of £125m, and would attract grant only when it had achieved a 16 per cent cut.

# Call for more GPs at hospital births

**By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent**

Up to half of the babies born might be delivered by the family doctor in future, Mr Rustan Feroze, president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, said yesterday.

If more pregnant women were looked after by their doctors, hospital antenatal clinics would be less crowded and concentrate more on those women who are likely to have complicated deliveries, he said.

Mr Feroze, introducing a report on training for family doctors in obstetrics and gynaecology at a press conference in London, said that doctors should be provided with beds in or near specialist obstetric units in hospitals.

They would enable the doctors to deliver many more low risk patients, in the certain knowledge that if complications arose, as they do in 10 per cent of low risk cases, the equipment and specialist staff would be available.

Family doctors should be provided with facilities for delivering babies because patients liked the continuity of care and many more GPs were trained in obstetrics. In the new three-year vocational training schemes that newly qualified doctors have to undertake to become general practitioners, many were doing six months of hospital obstetric care.

"If you train someone to do something, you have got to let them make use of their training when they finish", he said.

Only 14.3 per cent of babies were delivered by family doctors; in 1963 the figure was 45 per cent. Family doctors provide ante and postnatal care in more than 70 per cent of births.

Mr Feroze said that the number of doctor deliveries had fallen because facilities had decreased and because obstetrics had become a more technical subject, which frightened some doctors. The fee paid to doctors for delivering babies was also unrealistically low.

The report recommends that for those doctors wishing to provide full care, a six-month combined obstetric and gynaecological training should be the minimum requirement.

For those family doctors wishing to provide only shared antenatal care, with the patient visiting the hospital half the time and having her baby in hospital, a three-month combined obstetrics and gynaecology training should be the minimum.

Provision should be made for the small number who opt for home confinement, however, and the person best placed to manage them is the doctor experienced in obstetric work. "We expect that in future in many practices there will be one or two partners who come into this category", the report says.

*Report on Training for Obstetrics and Gynaecology for General Practitioners* (Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4RG, £1).

# Lambeth council may cut rates

**By A Staff Reporter**

Little noticed parsimony by Mr Edward Knight, one of the best known municipal "overspenders", could mean a reduction in Lambeth's rates for next year.

Mr Knight, the London council's Labour leader, is to tell a party meeting on Thursday that the borough's 1982-83 budget may even go some way towards meetings the Government's demands for a 7 per cent spending cut, allowing Lambeth to claw back some rate support grant and cut rates.

Lambeth has benefited from a switch in government policy allowing for extra spending by councils deemed to have "inner city problems".

he borough has also made some significant reductions in spending. For example, while it spent (in current cash terms) £354 a head of population in 1980-81, this year it is spending £359, which, given the rate of inflation, implies a real cut of nearly 10 per cent.

Some 3-4 per cent has already been cut from this year's planned spending, so that while the projected budget for 1982-83 remains up to £10m above the Government's £9ym spending target, extra budgetary savings can be made.

Some Labour councillors are sure to demand that money be spent on services rather than on cutting rates. But Mr Knight is thought to favour a rates cut, which would help Lambeth's Labour image.

☐ Labour members of the Greater London Council have agreed to differ over the increases in bus and Underground fares made necessary by last month's House of Lords decision.

At this afternoon's special meeting of the full council only a minority of them will vote against a report from the council's finance and transport committees recommending a huge cut in subsidy to London Transport and a 150 per cent fares rise.

The Labour group agreed last night that the vote was not a real test of loyalty to the manifesto. It was held to be wrong to apply the whip because councillors were laying themselves open to surcharges and legal action if they rejected officials' advice in favour of a fares rise.

## Science report

# Stargazers run risk of sleeping sickness

**By Pearce Wright Science Editor**

Professional astronomers need to be a hardy breed. To get the best view of the sky they often have to work through long, cold nights in unheated observatories.

But a new and more serious discomfort has arisen for the scientists using one of the largest observatories in the world, which has a cluster of 12 telescopes.

The buildings are being invaded by an insect known locally as a Vinchuca, which feeds exclusively on the blood of humans and other mammals, birds and reptiles. When it bites its victim a vinchuca may transmit a parasitic infection that produces *Chagas* disease, causing sleeping sickness.

The infestation has occurred at the European Southern Observatory, created by France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Sweden in 1962 to provide one of the few sites for surveying the skies of the Southern Hemisphere. The observatory is at La Silla, in the Atacama desert in Chile, at an altitude of 7,500ft.

An account of the insect is contained in *The Messenger*, the organization's quarterly bulletin, which carries original astronomy papers of teams from universities throughout Europe who are using the observatory.

But the first item in the current issue is a report from Professor Hugo Schenone, a microbiologist from the University of Chile, who has been called in to investigate measures for pest control.

The vinchuca inhabits nearly all the countries on the North American continent except Canada. But the type found in South America may carry the parasitic microbe, *Trypanosoma cruzi*, or *Chagas* disease.

The vinchuca does not inject the parasite when it bites, but on some occasions when it has sucked blood it defecates and contaminates the wound with the microbe.

In most cases the vinchuca bite does not cause infection. When infection does occur, symptoms appear after a 10-day incubation characterized by swelling at the place of the bite and a general fever.

After some weeks the symptoms disappear. Six months later the chronic phase begins, and lasts the life of the victim. However, two effective drugs exist.

*The Messenger*: No 26 (European Southern Observatory).

# National parks 'need safeguards'

**By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent**

New policies are needed to safeguard the future of national parks, government sponsored researchers said yesterday.

The Tourism and Recreation Research Unit at Edinburgh University called for specific government guidelines to replace the present piecemeal approach to protecting scenic beauty.

Mr Brian Duffield, director of the unit, said in London: "This integrated approach is lacking at present, and without it there must be considerable doubts that the national parks will survive as we know them."

The unit wanted park policy to advance beyond simply protecting scenery, to maintaining a stable resident population in the 10 parks, which cover almost a tenth of England and Wales. It called for subsidies to stem the loss of farmers and farmworkers from parks, and low interest mortgages to encourage a stable native population.

Professor Terry Coppock, chairman of the unit, said present policies, too compartmentalized, were failing to meet the aims set when scenic areas were classed as national parks.

*Rural Communities in National Parks* (Chisholm House, Department of Geography, Edinburgh University, £10).

### Advocates of Maplin want range moved

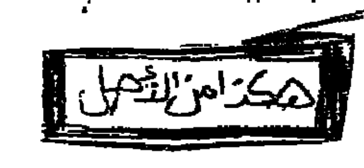
☐ The Government should revive a bitterly contested plan to move one of its coastal gunnery ranges from Essex to South Wales, the Town and Country Planning Association said yesterday. Removal would eliminate one of the main obstacles to siting Londons' third airport on reclaimed land at Maplin Sands, Essex, instead of enlarging the airport at Stansted.

The association, which is leading the case for Maplin filed detailed evidence with the third airport inquiry

A main drawback at Maplin is the Ministry of Defence gunnery ranges proving and experimental establishment at Shoeburyness. A move to Pembrey Sands, between the Gower Peninsula and Laugharne, Dyfed, was rejected in 1971.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.30; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50



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## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Arms theft not noticed for weeks

Weapons missing from an infantry regiment's armoury could have been stolen at any time over three weeks while soldiers were on Christmas leave, police said yesterday.

Four 9mm Browning semi-automic pistols, all new and with magazines; a 9mm Stirling sub-machinegun and a 7.62mm self-loading rifle were taken from the armoury of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets, at Oakington Barracks, near Cambridge, between December 17 and January 4.

An individual weapon sight for use with infantry weapons at night and a top slide for use with the 7.62 rifle were taken from another store at the barracks during the same period.

The theft was discovered when a sergeant armourer returned from leave on January 4. Since then police and the Army's Special Investigatiion Branch have been conducting a top-level inquiry involving police tracker dogs, helicopters, police divers and scores of detectives.

### Better water to cost £21m

The Anglian water authority announced yesterday that it intends to spend £21m over the next five years on improving the quality of tap water to its five million customers between the Humber and the Thames.

The project is to be carried out because of increasing complaints about the colour, taste and smell of domestic supplies and about tiny "shrimps" which have been found in the water.

### Youths kill pets in old people's home

Two youths who broke into an old people's homes complex in Leeds at the weekend stole £20 and cut a pet hamster and a budgie to pieces, police said yesterday.

Armed with knives, they smeared pieces of the hamster on a wall and threatened a woman before running off.

### Murder case remand

Peter Alan Edmonds, aged 20, a soldier, of Coronation Road, Kingsbridge, Devon, was remanded in custody for a week by Torquay magistrates yesterday charged with murdering Mrs Beatrice Rowell, a widow, aged 84, at her home in Paignton.

# Community role of police 'is Brixton lesson'

By Lucy Hodges

The new head of community relations at Scotland Yard said yesterday that in future the police would have to sell their policies to the public and involve people in what they were doing.

On the first day of his new job, Commander John Newing, aged 41, made clear that he did not favour "swamp" operations to catch muggers and robbers. But he added that at times vigorous and specific action was required against criminals.

"The lesson of Brixton is that we have got to take the community with us", he said. Commander Newing rejected a suggestion that by publicizing operations to beat crime the police would defeat the object of the exercise.

Publicity might prevent crime, in the same way as the sight of traffic police lying in wait for law-breaking motorists prevented traffic offences.

When he was asked what he thought of "swamp" operations similar to the one mounted in Brixton the week before last April's riots, he said: "You are asking me to criticize one my colleagues.

"I might well have done exactly the same thing as that commander did. But since the Scarman report I am not likely to do it. We need to involve the community and take them with us."

Describing his new job as "a hot seat", the commander said he was in favour of recruiting more black policemen and developing the concept of community policing. To that end an experiment was being mounted by the Metropolitan and Surrey police forces in three areas of London, as yet unidentified.

But Mr Newing made clear that he was not impressed by a number of Lord Scarman's important recommendations.

On the issue of setting up statutory liaison machinery between the police and public he said: "It is not machinery and organizations that make things a success. It is the quality of the people involved."

Reform of the police complaints procedure would not necessarily change things or make anyone any happier, though increasing the independent element would enable people to see that justice was done. "I do think the complaints system is largely misunderstood and I do not know that if you reform it it will operate better."

Commander Newing said he was in favour of racism awareness training for police officers, but did not like Lord Scarman's suggestion that officers guilty of racial prejudice should be automatically dismissed.

"Every policeman has got to be something of a community relations specialist", he said. Denying suggestions that community relations was considered "soft" and too much like social work by most officers, he declared: "A good policeman is a social worker."

From 1974 to 1977 the commander was a chief inspector in London dealing principally with race relations. He won a scholarship to Leeds University, from which he graduated in social and public administration. He takes over from Commander Malcolm Ferguson, who is moving to head H district, in Tower Hamlets.

Commander Newing's last job was commandant of the police recruit training college in Hendon.

□ Two policemen were committed for trial yesterday accused of killing a man during the riots in the Toxteth district of Liverpool last summer (the Press Association reports).

Constable James Keenan, aged 29, and Sergeant Keith Andrew Wilkinson, aged 36, did not speak throughout the five-minute hearing before magistrates at Liverpool. The officers were both granted unconditional bail.

They are accused of unlawfully killing Mr David Moore aged 23 of St Nathaniel Street, Toxteth, between July 28 and 29 last.

Legal aid was extended at the request of Mr Kevin Dooley, representing the two men. Prosecution costs of £800 were granted after a submission by Miss Diane Shamman, for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

### Girl killed with scarf

An army combat scarf was used to murder Janet Cheetham, aged 17, whose body was found near her home in Braithwaite Close, Rainhill, Merseyside, just before Christmas, police revealed yesterday.

# Royal gibe led Harvey Smith to assault man

Harvey Smith, the international showjumper, was fined £75 yesterday for assaulting a man who was said to have insulted the Royal Family.

Smith, aged 43, of Craiglands, High Eldwick, near Bingley, West Yorkshire, admitted assaulting Mr Stephen Rusling causing him actual bodily harm after a dinner at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate, last August.

Harrogate magistrates were told that Mr Rusling, of Ferriby Road, Hessle, north Humberside, had remarked that the Royal Family ought to be exterminated.

Mr Wilfred Anderson, for the prosecution, said the two men were sitting at separate tables. Conversation turned to how people earned their money and there was reference to Smith's sponsorship by the Japanese company, Sanyo.

Mr Anderson said Smith asked if anyone knew of anyone who was paid for doing little or nothing and someone shouted "Prince Charles". Mr Rusling was said to have remarked: "Well there's one ", and then a blow to his head knocked him off his chair. Smith was said to have told him: "Nobody calls the Royal Family in front of me."

The prosecution alleged that Mr Rusling was punched and kicked, suffering a swollen lip and a bump on the head. Mr Rusling said Smith told him: "I will kick anyone who is not a royalist."

Mr Roger Whittaker, for Smith, said it was not accepted that even one blow was struck, although Smith did admit pulling Mr Rusling off his chair.

"Mr Smith is a very fit, strong man who keeps himself in good shape. If he had punched this man in the face with sufficient force to knock him off his chair his injuries would have been far worse", Mr Whittaker said.

Smith was an ardent royalist and came to the defence of the Prince of Wales when his name was mentioned, he said. "The conversation got worse and then Mr Rusling uttered the remark that the Queen and her family ought to be exterminated."

Mr Whittaker said Smith grabbed Mr Rusling and pulled him off his chair. It was Smith's arm around his face that caused the injury. In Smith's mind the words uttered amounted almost to treason.



Political support: Mrs Shirley Williams, who pulled a knee ligament in a Christmas Day tobogganing accident, arriving yesterday with her crutches at the Social Democratic Party headquarters in Cowley Street, Westminster, for the first time since leaving hospital on Friday.

# Hospital's £5m repairs bill

By Nicholas Timmins

The £6m cardiac wing at the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond Street, London, barely occupied since its completion in June, 1980, will cost at least £5m and take three years to repair, the hospital said yesterday.

The nine-storey, 50-bed wing, designed to be the most advanced paediatric cardiac unit in the country, had to be evacuated last year because of fears that it might collapse.

A detailed structural report has concluded that the building is repairable. It will, however, require a health ministry decision on whether the building is repaired, demolished at a cost of about £1.5m, or mothballed.

Mr Grahame Humphreys, deputy house governor of the hospital, said yesterday: "The board of governors would obviously like to see it repaired, but the strategic decision must be made by the minister".

The wing, which was started 1976, represents on of the worst building disasters in the National Health Service. It cost more than £3m to build and contains more than £2m of diagnostic equipment.

Shortly after the building was handed over an external walkway beam, designed to provide access for exterior maintenance, collapsed. Further studies found faults in other beams, and a high-level link to the Institute of Child Health next door was considered unsafe. Cracks appeared and the concrete caps on the foundation piles were found to be too thin.

In addition, support for the 60ton water tanks was declared inadequate and they were hastily emptied, and support for some floor slabs will need strengthening.

The building is not expected to be fully operational until some time in 1984, the hospital said — legal action is planned to try to recoup the cost of the repairs.

## Whitehall brief

# Testing time for the Bank's governor

By Bernard Donoughue

Whitehall's upper ranks are this week nervously awaiting a ministerial decision which, either way, will shatter some glass.

The Monopolies Commission report on the rival bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland by the Standard Chartered Bank and by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation went to Mr John Biffen at the Department of Trade on December 22. Since then its recommendations have been circulated among relevant departments amid a spate of leaks that the report has recommended against either bid.

The issue is due to come before ministers this week or next and they could, in theory, insist that Mr Biffen overrules any negative finding by the commission. But on past experience the Secretary of State normally accepts the commission's findings and the Cabinet, if consulted, backs him.

Such a conclusion, if the leaks are correct, will appear a triumph for the Bank of England. The governor, Mr Gordon Richardson, has made his hostility towards the Hongkong bank absolutely clear both to the Government and to the Monopolies commission. Many in Whitehall believe he had hinted that for him this could be a resigning issue.

That threat from its central banking chief could not be taken lightly. However, it is not a weapon that can often be brought into play, because Mrs Margaret Thatcher apparently would not be too devastated by that prospect.

As a senior Treasury official remarked: "If he again says 'over my dead body', then she might say 'thank you,' and bury him".

The sad fact is that the Prime Minister and the Governor do not hit it off. The chemistry just does not mix. Mr Richardson has brought dignity and authority to this crucial position. But he is very conservative, and very very Establishment.

Mrs Thatcher is certainly very right-wing, but she is refreshingly radical and blames the old Establishment almost as much as Labour for the economic and industrial mess which she claims she inherited. Curiously, in some ways she has more in common with the thrusting and entrepreneurial Hongkong bank than with the governor.

The Prime Minister and the governor meet quite often, of course, at social functions. But they meet officially to discuss policy questions at a very secret Downing Street committee which is unknown to most ministers and has convened only four times since 1979. It was invented in 1976 by Mr James Callaghan and his principal private secretary, Sir Kenneth Stowe

Then called "the seminar" to distinguish it from orthodox Cabinet committees, it was intended as a forum for the Prime Minister to open up various policy questions, such as the exchange rate, interest rates, money supply targets, techniques for selling government debt, which were previously decided in the Bank and the Treasury with very little political input.

With Mr Denis Healey, Mr Harold (now Lord) Lever and a few senior officials and personal advisers present, it became under Mr Callaghan an important instrument of policy-making.

Mrs Thatcher has used this committee less frequently and more narrowly, discussing mainly domestic monetary questions, such as the abolition of minimun lending rate last summer. She involves many more officials than her predecessor. Sir Geoffrey Howe and, occasionally, Mr John Nott, attend from Cabinet. But the dominating figures are clearly Mrs Thatcher and the Governor.

Nobody is left in any doubt that the Prime Minister considers that the bank's technical handling of monetary policy has at times been less than professional. She also clearly suspects that Threadneedle Street is an undrainable bog of "wetness".

That is unfair to the governor, whose personal commitment to defeat inflation matches the Prime Minister's. But the bank does contain many soft neo-Keynsians and its lofty contempt for the policies of Mrs Thatcher and her Chancellor, often expressed privately at City lunches and last month openly paraded in the *Wall Street Journal*, cannot have eased relations between the Bank and No 10.

If, as rumoured, the governor is winning the present battle, few of the officials involved believe it will improve that situation.

Business News, pages 11, 13.

# Moscow warns West sanctions will backfire

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 11

As Mr Jozef Czyrek, the Polish Foreign Minister, began two days of talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, the Russians renewed their attacks on American sanctions and gave a warning that other Western countries joining in could lose their markets in the Soviet Union.

*Pravda* today denounced President Reagan's discriminatory measures against Poland which it said the Administration was trying to impose of its Western allies. It compared these with the new trade agreement Moscow signed with Poland last week, which *Pravda* said showed the Soviet Union and its allies as Poland's faithful friends who came to the country's aid in time of need.

The newspaper said Soviet-Polish friendship had stood the test of time. "The enemies of Socialism and Polish reaction have tried more than once for their self-serving purposes to poison relations between fraternal nations with the venom of mutual distrust, and to undermine our friendship. However their cruel designs were destined to fail."

Meanwhiloe Mr Nikolai Patolichev, the veteran Foreign Trade Minister, gave a sharp warning to Western Europe this weekend that any country imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union would suffer and immediate loss of contracts here.

He wrote in *Pravda* that the United States was trying to dictate to other countries, and in an unlawful ploy was using trade relations to put political pressure on the Soviet Union and its communist allies. He said West Europe had expanded its trade relations with the Russians in the 1970s because this served the interests of both sides and helped the Europeans at a time of recession.

Mr Patolichev's warning was clearly timed in advance of today's Nato meeting in Brussels. Western reaction to the Polish crisis is one of the subjects Mr Gromyko probably has been discussing with Mr Czyrek. But he also wanted to hear the Polish Minister's assessment of the first month of martial law, and as a member of the ruling Soviet Politburo is sure to want to know about the purge taking place in the Polish party.

Western diplomats here suggest the visit, the first top-level consultation since General Jaruzelski's emergency measures were proclaimed, is of considerable importance to the Russians. But Moscow may play it down publicly, treating it as a routine affair in order to avoid suggestions that the Russians are putting pressure on the Poles or directing Warsaw's internal policies.

The Russians have made much of Greece's refusal to be bound by the European community statement on Poland. But they are clearly apprehensive that the Americans will persuade their Nato allies to take a tougher line than they have until now.

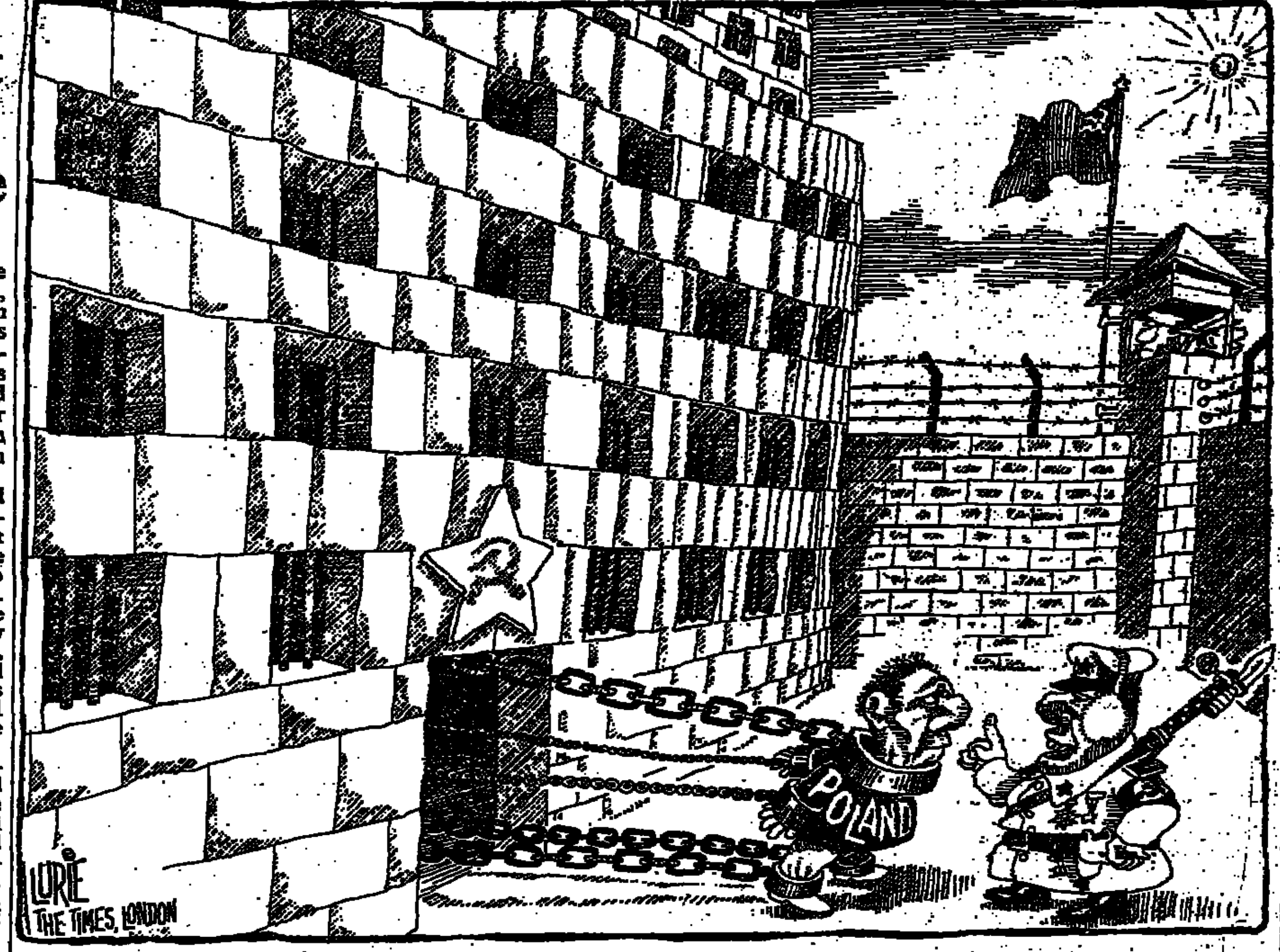
Yesterday, a *Pravda* article, signed with a pseudonym reserved for the views of the Soviet leadership, accused the United States of using the Polish crisis as a wedge to drive into the communist world and disrupt international relations.

It said Washington was counting on turning Poland into a destabilizing element and complicating the situation in Europe. But the paper suggested Soviet concern that the crisis should not endanger Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles which reopen in Geneva tomorrow.

☐ During their talks, the Soviet and Polish foreign ministers condemned what they called Western interference in Poland's affairs (Reuter reports from Moscow).

Tass said they emphatically condemned attempts by the United States and some other Nato countries to interfere in Poland's enternal affairs

## Poland: Pravda and Nato sound notes of warning




"See? Didn't I promise to let you out once you behave?"

# Purge prepares way for revival of party

By Our Foreign Staff

Preparing the way for the revival of the Communist Party, the Polish authorities have announced a purge to rid the organozation of "men with foreign political ideas, opportunities and cynics".

At the same time, the press is being purged, to ensure that newspapers faithfully report the Government's line.

Since the military takeover, the Polish Communist Party has exercised virtually no influence. Now the military are reported to be attending party meetings and official party statements repeatedly emphasize the link between the coming purge and martial law.

From this process a "new party" is to emerge, according to *Trybuna Ludu*, the party newspaper. The purge is also designed to justify the wave of party resignations which came after the introduction of martial law, it is assumed.

The party will also be strengthened by the numerous "public salvation" and "national entente committees" being set up across the country. These groups are seen as a first move towards creation of a national front, to be led by the Communist Party.

Evidence that journalists are being purged comes from a Hungarian television interview with members of *Trybuna Ludu*, monitored in Vienna. Discussing differences of opinion as to how to deal with Solidarity, some suggested that membership could be turned "to the right course", while others wanted it proscribed once and for all.

Mr Wieslaw Bek, the editor-in-chief, is reported to have said that journalists were being vetted and registered before more newspapers were reopened, indicating that a purge was now taking place. This confirms other reports that only those journalists given official approval will find work.

Spiritual resistance is continuing, led by Archbishop Jozef Glemp. In a sermon from St John's Cathedral in Warsaw on Sunday, the Roman Catholic Primate condemned the pratcice of seeking loyalty oaths and also attacked the authorities for interning thousands of Poles in camps.

"We experience sorrow. There are arrested people in many families, interned people, people separated from their families. Sometimes we do not know if they are well. It is a pain for all society."

The first Western banker to visit Poland since martial law was imposed arrived in Warsaw yesterday. He is Dr Hans Friedrichs, president of the Dresdner Bank, which is unofficial chief creditor coordinating Western financial interests.

His visit, at the invitation of the Polish Bank Handlowy, was seen as a significant development, coming when some of Poland's bank creditors are becoming restive.

# TUC is refused visas for Solidarity inquiry

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British trade union leaders have been told by the Polish military authorities that they cannot have visas to conduct an on-the-spot inquiry into the fate of Solidarity free trade union activists, and the TUC has now begun cutting off links with East European trade union centres.

The TUC International Committee yesterday heard a sombre report of the failure of month-long efforts by Mr Len Murray, the General Secretary, to gain admission to Poland as part of a European TUC fact-finding mission.

Union leaders were also told of a strongly-worded telegram from the East German trade union centre, FDBG, that demonstrated "total hostility" to the views of British unions. In the light ot this message, the TUC decided there would be "no point in continuing exchanges on this, or other matters" with the East Germans.

In response to a request to all Communist block unions asking them to seek an end to martial law in Polandand thr release of Solidarity officials, the East Germans accused the TUC of "an arrogant attitude". The cable added: "There are now developments in Poland which prevent the country sliding into chaos and ruin, and which will make a return to a normal situation possible."

The Polish embassy in London has advised the TUC that it "would not be appropriate" for a European trade union mission to visit Poland while a state of martial law exists, and similar requests by other national trade union centres have also been rejected.

The TUC International Committee deeply deplored the refusal of the Polish authorities to give trade union representatives an opportunity to establish the facts of the situation "given the continuing reports of ruthless repression of trade union activity in Poland".

European union leaders will not give up their efforts to send in a mission despite failing at the first hurdle, but their strong condemnation of events in Poland has already been cited as a reason for not permitting such a visit and their renewed condemnation makes any granting of visas most unlikely.

The TUC yesterday condemned "the continuing repression of trade union activity in Poland and the sentencing of Solidarity representatives to long terms of imprisonment". It added: "While Solidarity representatives are in prison or interned, little credibility can be given to the statement by the Polish authorities that Solidarity will be allowed to resume activites as an independent trade union organization capable of expressing the views of Polish workers."

Leaders of the Hungarian union organisation, SZOT, have taken a rather milder line in response.

# Moscow must not interfere, Nato says

Brussels, Jan 11. — The following is the text of the communiqué issued after a special ministerial session of the North Atlantic Council here today:

1. The allied governments condemn the imposition of martial law in Poland and denounce the massive violation of human rights and the suppression of fundamental civil liberties in contravention of the United Nations Charter, the universal declaration on human rights and the Final Act of Helsinki.

2. The process of renewal and reform which began in Poland in August, 1980 was watched with sympathy and hope by all who believe in freedom and self-determination: it resulted from a genuine effort by the overwhelming majority of the Polish people to achieve a more open society in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki.

3. The imposition of martial law, the use of force against Polish workers, with the thousand of internments, the harsh prison sentences and the deaths that followed, have deprived the Polish people of their rights and freedoms, in particular in the field of trade unions. These acts threaten to destroy the basis for reconciliation and compromise whih are necessary to progress and stability in Poland. Thy are in clear violation of Polish commitments under the Helsinki Final Act, particularly the principle relating to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

*Developments in Poland demonstrate once again the rigidity of the Warsaw Pact regimes with respect to those changes necessary to meet the legitimate aspirations of their people. This endangers public confidence in cooperation between East and West and seriously affects international relations.

4. The allies deplore the sustained campaign mounted by the Soviet Union against efforts by the Polish people for national renewal and reform, and its active support for the subsequent systematic suppression of those efforts in Poland.

These acts cannot be reconciled with the Soviet Union's international undertakings and in particular with the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki, especially those dealing with sovereignty, non-intervention, threat of force, and self-determination. The Soviet Union has no right to determine the political and social development of Poland.

5. The allies call upon the Polish leadership to live up to its declared intention to re-establish civil liberties and the process of reform. They urge the Polish authorities to end the state of martial law, to release those arrested, and to restore immediately a dialogue with the Church and Solidarity.

Only with reconciliation and genuine negotiation can the basic rights of the Polish people and workers be protected, and the economic and social progress of the country be secured. Poland could then expect to enjoy the benefits of stability in Europe and of constructive political and economic relations with the West.

6. The allies call upon the Soviet Union to respect Poland's fundamental right to solve its own problems free from foreign interference and to respect the clear desire of the overwhelming majority of the Polish people for national renewal and reform. Soviet pressure, direct or indirect, aimed at frustrating that desire, must cease. The allies also warn that if an outside armed intervention were to take place it would have the most profound consequences for international relations

7. In their communique of December 11, 1981, Nato ministers reaffirmed their commitment to work for a climate of confidence and mutual restraint in East-West relations: what has since happened in Poland has great significance for the development of security and co-operation in Europe. The persistence of repression in Poland is eroding the political foundations for progress on the full agenda of issues which divide East and West.

8. The allies remain committed to the policies of effective deterrence and the pursuit of arms control and in particular have welcomed the initiatives contained in President Reagan's November 18 speech. The Soviet Union will bear full responsibilty if its actions with regard to Poland and its failure to live up to existing international obligations damage the arms control process.

A return to the process of real reforms and dialogue in Poland would help create the atmosphere of mutual confidence and restraint required for progress in negotiations in the field of arms control and limitations, including the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces due to resume on January 12.

9. In view of the grave developments in Poland, which constitute a serious violation of the Helsinki Final Act, the allies agreed that the Madrid conference should deal with the situation as soon as possible at the level of foreign ministers.

10. The allies will also intensify their efforts to bring to the attention of world public opinion and international organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as the International Labour Organization, the violation of human rights and acts of violence in Poland.

11. Each ally will, in accordance with its own situation and legislation, identify appropriate national possibilities for action in the following fields:

(A) Further restriction on the movements of Soviet and Polish diplomats, and other restrictions on Soviet and Polish diplomatic missions and organizations;

(B) Reduction of scientific and technical activities of non-renewal of exchange agreements.

Meanwhile, the allies emphasize:

Their determination to do what lies in their power to ensure that the truth about events in Poland continues to reach to Polish people despite the obstacles created by the authorities in Warsaw and Moscow in direct contravention of their obligations under the Helsinki Final Act:

Their resolve that the quality of their relations with the military regime in Poland should reflect the abnormal nature of the present situation and their refusal to accept it as permanent;

Their williness to contribute, with other governments, to the solution of Polish citizens now abroad and unable or unwilling to return to their own country.

12. The allies regonize the importance of economic measures to persuade the Polish authorities and the Soviet Union of the seriousness of Western concern over developments in Poland, and stress the significance of the measures already announced by president Reagan.

13. Regarding economic relations with Poland, the allies:

Noted that future commercial credits for goods other than foods will be placed; in abeyance;

Noted that the question of holding negotiations about the payments due in 1982 on Poland's official debts should, for the time being, be held in suspense;

Affirmed their willingness to continue and increase humanitarian aid to the Polish people for distribution and monitoring by non-governmental organizations to ensure that it reaches the people for whom it is intended.

Noted that those allies which sell food to Poland will seek the clearest possible Polish commitments with regard to the use of the food.

14. In the current situation in Poland and the Soviet Union are bound to be affected. Soviet actions towards Poland make it necessary for the allies to examine the course of future economic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union. Recognizing that each of the allies will act in accordance with its own situation and laws, they will examine measures which could involve arrangements regarding imports from the Soviet Union, maritime agreements, air services agreements, the size of Soviet commercial representation and the conditions surrounding export credits.

15. The allies maintain close consultations on the implementation of their resolve not to undermine the effect of each other's measures.

16. In addition to agreeing to consult on steps to be taken in the near future, the allies will also reflect on longer-term East-West economic relations, particularly energy, agricultural commodities and other goods, and the export of technology, in light of the changed situation and of the need to protect their competitive position in the field of military and technological capabilities.

*The Greek delegation has reserved its position on the sentence beginning "Developments in Poland demonstrate once again the rigidity of the Warsaw Pact regimes..." and on paragraphs 11 to 14 inclusive



# Four European states agree to join Sinai force

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 11

After weeks of delays and acrimonious exchanges, agreement has finally been reached on the participation of military units from four European nations in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

Diplomatic sources here said today the four nations — Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands — were expected individually to advise Israel of their agreement to participate in the force during this week.

The composition of the force, which is due to begin its peacekeeping role when Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai in April, will be discussed by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, when he visits Jerusalem on Wednesday.

The Europeans will contribute only a few hundred men to the 2,500-strong force. However, the Americans, who are providing half the force's manpower and 60 per cent of its cost, believe that European participation is essential to give the force as broad a base as possible.

At the moment only Fiji, Colombia and Uruguay have agreed to send units. Australian and New Zealand participation has been made conditional on the Europeans being involved.

The four European nations originally announced their intention to join what is formally known as the "multi-national force and observers" last November. However, in doing so they also reiterated their Middle East policy statements signed in Venice in 1980 calling for Palestinian self-determination and a role for the Palestine Liberation Organization in future negotiations.

Because Israel rejects both concepts, Israeli leaders threatened to veto the European participation. The Israelis expressed concern that the Europeans were undermining the Camp David accords which provide the basis for setting up the Sinai force.

A diplomatic crisis was narrowly averted when Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, flew to Washington last month for urgent talks with Mr Haig. At the end of their meeting a joint statement was released in which the United States effectively disociated itself from the European position and reiterated that the Camp David accords were the only "viable and ongoing negotiating process". For their part, the Europeans have affirmed in a separate statement that they recognise the peace-keeping force's functions are defined in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and that their participation is not conditional on anything else.

This convoluted form of words, which will provide the basis of the European response to Israel this week, is intended to save face

☐ The British contribution is expected to be around company strength, and in any case not more than 200 (our foreign staff write). The exact components of the British contingent will depend on the overall requirements of the force. Signals and engineers are likely to predominate.

☐ Tel Aviv: The Israeli plan to indemnify settlers being displaced from Sinai was attacked today by the proposed beneficiaries, who said it was niggardly and by members of the parliamentary finance committee, who said it was excessively generous (Moshe Brilliant writes).

A spokesman for the inhabitants of the desert town of Yamit said at a press conference in Jerusalem that the townspeople had been deceived

# Schools of Ankara shut by pollution

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Jan 11

The Ankara Governor's office today closed schools and restricted car travel in the Turkish capital as air pollution rose to record heights, threatening many deaths.

The carbon monoxide content in the Ankara atmosphere today was 141 milligrams, more than twice the accepted maximum of 70 milligrams per cubic metre, and the sulphuric acid content jumped from a breathable maxiumum of 150 milligrams per cubic metre to 520 milligrams.

Official cars travelled through the most polluted areas in Ankara, using loudspeakers to warn people to turn their heating down to a minimum and to keep all doores and windows tightly closed.

All elementary and secondary schools were closed until Thursday and an official decree said that until further notice private cars would be allowed to circulate only on alternate days of the month, according to whether they have odd or even numbered licence plates.

Children under 12 and adults over 50 should refrain from going out of doors, as should people suffering from asthma or cardiac problems, the communique said.

☐ Athens: The Greek capital which has been spared the rigours of Europe's harsh winter, had to pay the price today (Mario Modiano writes).

Smog, encouraged by mild temperatures, reached dangerous levels forcing the Government to impose emergency measures. For the next 24 hours all smoke-emitting factories in the Athens-Piraeus area will cut production by 30 per cent.

# Afghans kidnap Russians

From Karan Thapar
Kabul

Three Soviet *Novosti* news agency journalists were abducted in Kabul last week by *mujahidin* guerrillas operating in the Afghan capital. Diplomats report that the journalists were captured near Karga lake, six miles from the city centre, and near the garrison headquarters of the Soviet 16th Motor Rifle Division.

Although the three have yet to officially declared missing, diplomats in Kabul believe that the Afghan Government and its Soviet advisers are attempting negotiations with the main *mujahidin* groups known to be operating in the Kabul region. And at least one source mantains that a hefty bribe as inducement has been offered.

These abductions are typical of the tenuous calm that reigns in Kabul two years after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan on a December night in late 1979. The vast presence of Soviet soldiers, armour and aircraft has not, in any way made the grip of Russian authority more acceptable to the Afghan people, whereas the communist Governments of President Tarakki (1978 to September 1979) and President Amin (September to December 1979) survived for a total of 20 months.

The Government of President Karmal cannot entrust its safety to its own countrymen. Both President Karmal and Sultan Ali Khistmand, his Prime Minister, have Russians as their personal bodyguards. Several Afghan ministers live in Russian housing complexes where they share the security of Soviet guards and armour.

# Power struggle surfaces in Albanian celebration

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade, Jan 11.

Amid signs of a power struggle, Albania today marked the thirty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of the communist system by emphasizing that there was no force that could endanger socialism in Albania.

The Albanian Communist Party newspaper *Zeri I Popullit* appeared to admit implicitly that there was world-wide speculation as to the strange circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mehmet Shehu, the Prime Minister, by emphasizing that "no insinuation can throw mud at the revolutionary policy of the country."

It added that the situation in Albania was never more stable than it was today, and insisted that the Albanian Communist regime was the "most progressive system in the world". Such boasts are not unusual, but the odd thing is that in marking the anniversary which installed Mr Enver Hoxha, the party leader, in power, it did not indulge in the customary eulogies of the great leader. Though Mr Hoxha's name was actually mentioned, it was in a somewhat toned-down fashion, which in itself is a striking new departure.

This, however, is not enough to conclude that his power may be waning, or, as some rumours have it, that he has already lost it. But, the fact remains that there are growing signs of a power struggle within the leadership. The struggle for the succession culminated in the mysterious death last month of Mr Shehu, the Prime Minister. It was officially claimed that he took his own life. But most students of Albanian politics are convinced that Mr Shehu was killed.

Reports reaching Belgrade also suggest that several other leaders, among them Mr Fecor Shehu, the Interior Minister, and Mr Kadri Hasbiu, the Defence Minister, were also purged. Both are the nephews of Mr Shehu, and Mr Hasbiu, with his power base in the armed forces, was particularly close to him.

He was in the past regarded as a possible Hoxha successor. But, already during the party congress last November, when Mr Hoxha brought into the Politburo several new personalities, his chances seemed to have diminished.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Three more whites held in Pretoria

Pretoria — South African police detained three more whites but declined to link them with Steven Kitson, a Briton, who has been held since last Thursday after visiting his imprisoned father. The three arrested by security police on Friday were named as Michael Jenkin, aged 35, his common law wife Kathy Hunter, aged 30, and Daphne Smith.

Mr Jenkin is the brother of Stephen Jenkin who with Alexander Moumbaris and Bernard Lee escaped from Pretoria Central Prison in December 1979 disguised as joggers. They were all serving long sentences for anti-apartheid activities.

In a separate development police said they had detained Mr Ralph Wortley, the head of the University of the Witwatersrand's counselling and careers unit.

### Runcie against Bible smuggling

Hongkong — Reporting on his three day visit to China, The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie appealed to religious groups to stop smuggling Bibles into the country, saying it was better to wait for formal requests. Smuggling Bibles created great difficulties for the Chinese church leadership, he said. Such acts could create a sort of second-hand heroism which was no good.

### Terror four handed over

Ghent — Belgian police handed over to the West German authorities four suspected West German right-wing terrorists arrested near here on October 22 on suspicion of their involvement in a shootout in Munich last year. Lawyers for Klaus and Kristin Hewicker, Gerhard Topfer and Ernst Balke had protested that their clients sought political asylum in Belgium.

### 30 killed at nursing home



Oslo — The Norwegian police have asked the state prosecutor to charge Arnfinn Nesset, (above) a former nursing home manager, with killing 30 of his former patients at the Orkdal old folks home near Trondheim. Since being taken into custody in March 1981, Mr Nesset has admitted killing 27 peaple by injecting the deadly poison curacit into their veins.

Court proceeding will not start until October 18.

### Nazi jailed but he goes free

Frankenthal, West Germany — Former Hauptsturmführer (Captain) Gustav Richter, a former Nazi SS officer, was sentenced to four years imprisonment for complicity in the murder of hundreds of Rumanian jews during the Second World War. He was convicted for his role as police attaché at the German Mission in Bucharest in 1942 and "Adviser to the Rumanian Government on Jewish questions." Most of the Jews, deported from exile in France, died in the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland.

But Richter, already sentenced to 25 years jail in the Soviet Union in 1951, left the courthouse a free man. The court ruled he had already served his sentence.

### Russians copy microchips

New York. — Government officials say they have evidence that the Soviet Union is copying advanced microtechnology systems developed in the West.

A Soviet "spy buoy" found off North Carolina contained a circuit board identical to one developed in the United States in 1974 and used in the radar of a fighter aircraft. The buoy could be used to detect submarines, officials said.

### Zambian plot denied by 11

Lusaka — Eleven of 13 men charged with plotting to overthrow the Zambian Government in October 1980, pleaded not guilty while one said he had been promised immunity from prosecution by President Kaunda. Mr Mundia Sikatan, a lawyer produced a letter from Mr Kaunda to prove it. The Attorney General, however, urged the Zambian High Court to reject his plea.

The remaining defendant, former Army Brigadier Godfrey Miyanda, refused to plead. The trial continues.

# S Africans may cede tribal land to Swazis

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Jan 11

South Africa is considering ceding to Swaziland territory at present occupied by the KaNgwane and KwaZulu black tribal homelands, it was learnt here today.

Swaziland, a former British protectorate which became an independent kingdom under King Sobhuza 11 in 1968, has laid claim to the whole of the KaNgwane homeland, a small strip of land adjoinifg northern border of Swaziland, and for a chunk of KwaZulu lying between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean.

The Swazi authorities contend that these territories are part of their ancestral lands taken from them by the British.

About 160,000 Swazis live in KaNgwane and the part of KwaZulu in dispute also contains a sizeable Swazi population.

Tribal leaders in the two homelands have contested Swaziland's claims. The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr E. J. Mabuza, has accused Pretria of encouraging the territorial claims as a means of depriving South Africa-born Swazis of their South African citizenship.

Chief Gatsha Buthelizi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the most effective black politician outside prison, maintains that Ingwavuma, the area of KwaZulu claimed by Swaziland, has been part of Zululand since 1835, its inhabitants, including Swazis, have recognized the king of the Zulus as their king and that their chiefs have sworn allegiance to him.

If South Africa were to accede to Swaziland's claims it could set a precedent for similar cessions of territory elsewhere

Another obvious candidate for cession would be the tiny Qwaqwa homeland, whose 230,000 Basutos are ethnically indistinguishable from the inhabitants of the adjoining kingdom of Lesotho another former British protectorate.

It seems more likely, however, that the South Africans want to use the threat of cession as a reminder to black leaders like Chief Buthelezi of what could happen if they do not go along with the apartheid strategy of creating 10 "independent" black tribal states under the tutelage of Pretoria.

Meanwhile, reports of the detention, torture and even death in prison of political opponents of President Patrick Mphephu of the northern "independent" homeland of Venda, where about 360,000 live, have been given prominence even in the generally pro-Government Afrikaas press, which usually reports positively on the homelands.

# US hearing opens on Playboy casino

From Our Correspondent
New York, Jan 11

An hearing opened in New Jersey today to decide if Mr Hugh Hefner and his Playboy Enterprises can continue to operate a casino there.

At stake is Playboy's right to run the $135m 500-room Playboy Hotel and casino on Atlantic City's boardwalk, where gambling is legal. New Jersey law enforcement officials have raised questions about the company's qualifications.

Playboy is best known for its magazine; but gambling now makes most of the money. Mr Hefner will probably attend the hearing in two weeks' time. The same week hearings begin in Britain on an appeal against the loss of licences at two Playboy casinos. A court found that both casinos broke gambling laws, and Playboy then decided to sell all its British gambling operations.

Playboy has been operating the Atlantic City casino on a temporary licence, which is due to expire this month. The hearings today are about its application for a permanent gambling licence. The proceedings are conducted by the New Jersey Casino Control Commission, which will have before it a report on Playboy compiled by the New Jersey Attorney General's division of gaming enforcement.

## Bihar: the sewer of Indian life

# Delhi watches helplessly as its problem state slides into barbarism

From Trevor Fishlock, Patna, Jan 11

Bihar is India's sewer. Corruption, gangsterism, intimidation and the corrosions of standards in public life combine to give the state a nightmarish quality, a world turned upside down.

That students take their cribs and books into examinaions is hardly remarkable here any more. Education, like much else in Bihar, is in a mess. The Government in Delhi seems helpless as the state slides into barbarism, its decline punctuated increasingly by violence.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, who says that India is her family and that many call her mother, knows that Bihar is a state where many millions of her figurative children are the grossly exploited victims of landlords, thugs, politicians, policemen and public servants.

They are the serfs in a feudal system. They are cowed, effectively disfranchised and miserably paid by a ruling class, hallmarked by cynicism, greed and a determination to maintain its tyranny.

Much of Bihar's bloodshed and brutality springs from the efforts of the high caste masters to keep the low caste masses beneath the hatches. The climate in Bihar today is such that many people are afraid to speak out. Those who do tend to be pessimistic, anguished or resigned.

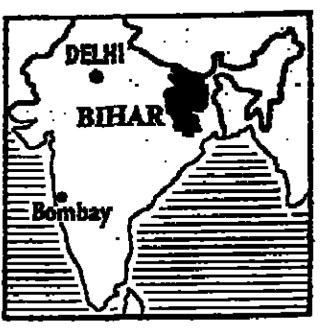
A professor in Patna said: "Hardly anyone now talks of morality, honesty or example. In Bihar today honesty simply means a lack of opportunity to make money corruptly. There is a collapse of standards".

"Welcome to hell", Mr Deenanath Jha, editor of the *Indian Nation*, said in his Patna office. His newspaper is one of two under pressure from the state Government for publishing critical reports. The ruling Congress Party complains that the papers spoil the image of the Government and the prestige of party men. Many in Patna believe the Government is trying to close the papers. "We shall go down fighting", Mr Jha said.

Thirty per cent of state legislators are involved in criminal cases. Even members of the ruling party have alleged that the regime of Mr Jagannath Mishra, the Chief Minister, is corrupt.

Three years ago a state minister, Mr Kapildeo Singh, said in the state parliament that he used *goondas* (toughs) when fighting elections and that all politicians did so whether they admitted it or not. There is no reason to believe the situation has changed.

When I asked villagers if they had ever voted they said no. They made pistols out of their fingers and said they were kept away from polling booths by *Gondas'* guns.




Anarchy is complete. The state, which has 70 million people, is rich in resources, including two fifths of India's mineral wealth, but it is badly managed. Of its 44 public undertakings, 38 are cronically in the red.

The great majority of people work on the land as marginal farmers and landless labourers. They are in the thrall of landlords and their cast allies who have much of the police force on their side. The ruling elite has contempt for the law and pays well below the minimum legal wage.

The police have, by and large, become the enemies of the people. Recently an officer of rare integrity was removed for being too successful in cleaning up crime in a north Bihar district. The villagers were dismayed to see him go; they believed Mrs Gandhi had sent him to relieve their retchedness.

Fourteen months ago in Bihar 33 men in custody were blinded with needles and acid. The policemen responsible have not been punished. Instead, one officer who exposed the crime has been suspended and another has been posted.

When the poor protest the police beat them or fire on them. Dissenters are usually described as communist troublemakers or bandits. Superimposed on the vicious caste conflict is the network of corruption run by politicians and public servants.

As explained by people in the service, there is a trade in job postings, with bureaucrats, engineers, policemen, teachers, doctors and others paying several thousand pounds for "wet" postings, jobs where the bribes are handsome.

A civil servant said: "You feel helpless. The service is divided between those who give in to pressures, and those who don't and have to face the wilderness. The tragedy is that more civil servants believe it does not pay to fight, and they go with the stream."

Mr Ghafoor, the former Chief Minister, wrote in a recent magazine article that Mr Mishra "has acquired the knack of selecting corrupt officers to run his departments. So we are saddled with a corrupt ministry, a corrupt administration and a corrupt people".

# Spy agency feuds with police in Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 11

Evidence of a feud between Spain's main intelligence service, the Centre for Advanced Defence Information Studies (CESID), and the National Police leaked out here today after the embarrassing capture of a Spanish spy on a questionable mission.

Police sources revealed unofficially that CESID gave them false or misleading information on more than one occasion, and maintained a sceptical attitude about a denial from the Defence Ministry that a CESID agent taken into custody in Madrid last Thursday was involved in the surveillance of a judge who recently sent another CESID agent to prison.

Among other things, the struggle between the two organizations, one under the control of the defence ministry and the other under the control of the interior ministry, probably reflects the annoyance of certain high ranking police officials with right-wing sympathies over the intensified campaign by the military intelligence service to ferret out evidence of right-wing plans

The liberal Madrid newspaper *Diario-16* today suggested that better coordination of the efforts of the law enforcement agencies could be achieved by transferring control of the intelligence service to the Prime Minister's office.

# Son Sann ready to step up war

By Simon Scott Plummer

Increased guerrilla activity in Cambodia was needed to force Vietnamese troops to leave, the leader of one of the resistance groups said in London yesterday.

Mr Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPLNF), because economic and political pressure on Hanoi had failed to force it to withdraw. Vietnam has about 200,000 soldiers in Cambodia supporting the government of Mr Heng Samrin.

Mr Sann, a former Prime Mimister, said the KPLNF needed humanitarian, financial and military aid. The 114,000 people in the zone controlled by the front along the Thai-Cambodian border were short of food, medicine, clothes and farming implements.



Mr Son Sann: looking for military aid.

General Dien Del, the front's military commander, who is accompanying Mr Sann on his European tour, said he had about 9,000 armed men along the border and would welcome arms

Mr Sann is due to meet Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today

Mr Sann said he thought the Communist Khmer Rouge, the main armed resistance group in Cambodia, would accept before the end of January the proposal for a loose coalition with the KPLNF and the Moulinaka faction of Prince Sihanouk, the former head of state. The three groups have agreed that Mr Sann should be prime minister of Cambodia once the Vietnamese have withdrawn.

# Servants paid off in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Jan 11

Hundreds of domestic servants have been dismissed in Zimbabwe by employers who claim they cannot afford the new minimum wage which came into effect at the beginning of the year.

The employers, who had been told that anyone dismissing servants without government permission would be liable for prosecution, took advantage of a gap of a week between the gazetting of regulations and their introduction on January 1.

Part-time workers who were not covered by previous minimum wage regulations and who were consequently most open to financial exploitation have been worst affected.

However, others, mindful of the deteriorating prospects of finding other employment, have apparently come to secret arrangements with their employers to accept less than the minimum.

The wage of $Z50 (about £37) a month is just one aspect of a new deal for servants drawn up by the Government and announced on Christmas Eve. The new regulations require in addition that servants work no more than a 54-hour week with at least one full day off and receive two weeks' annual leave.

It is, in the main, not these regulations which have caused many employers to baulk, but what are cited as anomalies in the new system. Part-timers, for instance, must be paid 90 per cent of the minimum although working perhaps only three days

That, among other things, led to the spate of dismissals which in turn prompted Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Labour, to warn last week that anyone firing staff could be fined $Z1,000 or be jailed for three months.

The vast majority of Zimbabwe's 180,000 whites and many of the growing number of affluent blacks employ a household servant, and many also have a gardener. Until independence there were no regulations governing wages or conditions of service, although some months later a minimum wage of $Z30 was established.

# Begin wants US to take case of Soviet dissident

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 11

The Israeli Government announced today that Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, will formally request Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, to take up the case of Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, who is serving a 13-year sentence in the Soviet Union for allegedly cooperating with the Central Intelligence Agency. The request will be made when Mr Haig arrives in Israel on Thursday.

The announcement coincided with the release of a number of grim details of the conditions being endured by Mr Shcharansky, a dissident who last week received his first visit from relatives in 18 months.

According to his wife Avital (who was expelled from the Soviet Union the day after her wedding in 1974) the new information has cast serious doubts on his ability to survive his sentence. Recently this has been amended to include a longer period in prison, rather than the less harsh surroundings of a labour camp.

Mrs Shcharansky, spoke emotionally about the visit which her husband's 75-year-old mother and his 35-year-old brother were allowed to pay to Christopol prison last week. The conversation took place by internal telephone through a double glass partition and was monitored by an agent of the secret police, the KGB.

It emerged that Mr Shcharansky had spent 130 days of 1981 in solitary confinement largely because of punishments imposed for his determined efforts to practice the Jewish religion inside jail.

Conditions in the cell were described to correspondents by Mr Yosef Mendelevich, another prisoner who was allowed to come to Israel last year after nearly 11 years in Soviet prisons including Christopol.

"The cells have concrete floors with a bed board that is locked up during the day", he explained.

Mr Shcharansky told his mother that last August he collapsed from lack of nourishment and spent 33 days in the prison hospital

# Malaysian minister leapt to safety in air crash

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, Jan 11

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, The Malaysian Foreign Minister, was found alive and in good shape today nearly 30 hours after the light aircraft he was travelling in crashed in the jungle about 25 miles north-west of here.

From his hospital bed, the minister described how he became the only survivor in the crash. He unbuckled his seat belt and jumped out seconds before the aircraft crashed into a hill, he said.

He suffered cuts on his right hand from the broken windscreen, but he carried on until he found a stream where he washed himself. He tried to seek help but eventually darkness prevented him from going any further.

He then tried to sleep but could not, thinking all the time of the fate of the other two men. He only learnt that they were dead after his rescue.

He said he was not piloting the aircraft, although he was talking over the radio with the control tower when the aircraft crashed. Datuk Musa Hitam the Deputy Prime Minister, desribed his colleague's survival as "just fantastic".

He was found about 65 yards from the crash site at the villge of Janda Baik about two hours after rescue workers had recovered the bodies of his two companions from the wreckage.

The wreckage was located by an aerial search party eight hours after the single-engined light aircraft crashed while carrying Tan Sri Ghazali and the two other men to a political meeting in his constituency in Kuala Lipis.

The minister was then flown to a hospital here for a general check-up. A very confident Tan Sri Ghazali, none the worse for his experiences, said on landing: "I'm alive and can walk."

Another helicopter lifted the bodies of Charon Daan, a security aide, and Venghese Chako, the chief flying instructor at the Royal Selangor Flying club, from an improvised landing pad that had been cut in the jungle this morning. Post mortem exaaminations are to be carried out before they are buried.

The minister, a civil servant turned politician, is one of the best known figures in Malaysia. He was appointed Foreign Minister last July, when Datuk Sri Mahathir Muhammad, the new Prime Minister, formed his first administration. Before that he had served as Home Minister for eight years. But his attempts to win the party leadership failed every time as he was outmanoeuvred at successive parliamentary elections.

He came into politics after 14 years as head of the foreign service, during which he was involved in every foreign policy initiative since Malaysia won its independence from Britain in 1957. He was a key figure in Malaysia's confrontation with Indonesia, and later in restoring close ties with Jakarta. He was also instrumental in the formation of Malaysia nd of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean).

Ironically, he has yet to represent Malaysia as Foreign Minister at an Asean foreign ministers' annual meeting.

# Position of unique power for Argentine leader

From Patrick Knight
Buenos Aires

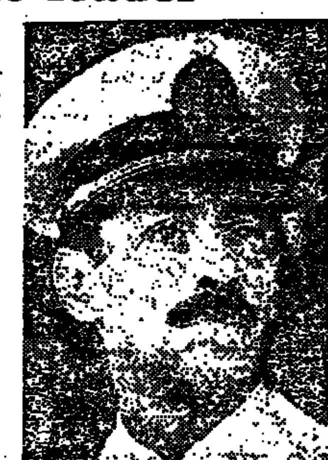
When they assumed power in 1976 after the fall of the chaotic and corrupt government of Senõr Isabel Perón, Argentina's military rulers set about what they called the process of national reorganization. The two subsequent Presidents, General Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola, proclaimed a belief in the need to make Argentina a democracy.

General Leopoldo Galtieri, the new President, repeated the promise in his inautural address, made just before Christmas, and said that he would continue talking to leaders of the political parties, though he gave no timetable for elections.

The armed forces in Argentina are perpetually concerned about preventing the emergence of another strong figure from within their own ranks who will able to behave like President Juan Perón and take the country where he virtually wishes, and they have tried to construct checks and balances to prevent this. The result has been an apparatus where it is easy to paralyse the decision-making, while the Argentine people have always responded to a strong man.

Although General Videla, the first of the present cycle initially combined the position with that of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and thus had a seat on the Junta of Commanders which is the final arbiter here, President Viola, who was already a retired officer when he assumed the presidency, as the rules then dictated, did not.

He found himself hampered by constantly having to refer virtually every decision to the junta, on which the



General Jorge Videla: Had the advantage of a seat on the junta.

dominant figure was General Galtieri. The result was stalemate, and the impression in the past few months, that Argentina has been rudderless.

President Videla, and more recently President Viola, had been discreetly trying to work towards a *modus vivendi* with the political parties, with eventual elections as an aim.

One proviso would be that the parties would undertake not to press the Army for an explanation as to the means used to wipe out guerrillas in the 1970s. Most of Argentine public opinion would accept such a solution over the estimated 10,000 dead.

Many observers in Buenos Aires feel that even if President Galtieri does not yet realize it, there is now no way for the military to regain their prestige and the freedom of manoeuvre they have lost during the past five years of mismanagement of the economy.

# Press curb relaxed in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Jan 11

General Zia ul Haq, the Pakistan leader, today relaxed press censorship, except for reports concerning the Army and the Judiciary. He announced this at the inauguraiton of his nominated 350 member advisory council, saying that today was a memorable day and one which would have a deep impact on the nation's life.

General Zia said he was replacing his two-year-old censorship with self-censorship for all daily newspapers in Pakistan provided they observed four guiding principles. These prohibited publication of news or views harmful to Pakistan and the ideology of Islam; endangering national security prejudicing the dignity of the armed forces and judiciary; and encouraging communal religious prejudices. He announced a similar relaxation a week ago in respect of literary and scholarly journals.

The general said he hoped that the federal council would help him revive democracy in the country. He told its members that they were in the council as his nominees in a personal capacity and were not elected political leaders. But he asked the council to tell the Government what kind of democracy should be introduced in Pakistan and what should be its salient features.

He said he and his military colleagues remained committed to their desire that "the country should remain in the hands of the people who truly deserve it". He was neither against democracy nor against elections. But the currently popular idea of democracy was not a holy book which could not be amended.

He asked the Federal Council to play an active role in Pakistan which he said had remained free from any serious political commotion for four and half years. He recognized that the country continued to suffer from the ills of corruption, violent crime and theft, a high cost of living and widespread illiteracy. He emphasized the need to take action on these matters and pointed out that unemployment had become a serious problem.

The Federal Council will hear during its six-day session a Policy statement from Mr Agha Shahi, the Foreign Minister, and will consider the issues raised in it.

☐ AMNESTY CRITICISM: Respect for human rights has deteriorated steadily in Pakistan under the regime of President Zia particularly during the past year, Amnesty International says in its latest report on the country (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Since the beginning of 1981, Amnesty has received a growing number of reports that political prisoners are being held incommunicado and substantial evidence has emerged that prisoners are being tortured systematically, the report claims.

# Prisoners of conscience

## Philippines:

### Juliet Delima-Sison

By Caroline Moorehead

Juliet Delima-Sison, aged 42, wife of the first chairman of the Communist Party set up in 1968, gave birth to a boy in the medical wing of Fort Bonifacio's Military Security Unit in Manila on December 6. She has been in detention since November, 1977. The baby is the result of a conjugal visit arranged with her husband, Jose Maria Sison, held in the same prison.

It has recently been the practice to release pregnant women, or where there are already children and both parents are detained, one parent. There is no sign that Juliet Delimo-Sison is about to be freed.

After her arrest she and her husband were charged with subversion, rebellion and membership of the illegal Communist party.

She has been kept under excessively harsh conditions, often in isolation or blindfolded, and in a cell measuring 4ft by 11ft.

The Military Security Unit is normally used unly for interrogation; long term political prisoners are moved to other jails.

# BIG CUTS IN SWEDISH SPENDING

From Our Correspondent
Stockholm, Jan 11

Wide ranging public spending cuts, aimed at saving more than 12 billion kronor (£1.2 billion), were announced in a budget presented to Parliament today by Mr Rolf Wirten the *Budget Minister*. The intention is to reduce a national debt currently standing at about £28 billion.

Mr Wirten said the cuts would fall over the whole range of government spending, and would be specified in a series of Bills to be introduced in the spring.

An estimated 2 billion Kronor would be saved by cutting public benefits, he said. That is likely to result in increased medical and dental fees as government support is cut. Some student grants will also be reduced.

The Budget Department said that adjustments would be made to sickness benefit payments. These are now paid from the first day of any illness. It is likely that in future they will be paid only from the third day of sickness.

# Libyan cash follows end of rift with Ghana

From Godfrey Morrison, Accra, Jan 11

In its first foreign policy initiative Ghana's new military government today re-established diplomatic relations with Libya, broken off in November 1980, by the civilian Government overthrown here on New Year's Eve.

Radio Accra, quoted by AFP in Abidjan, said the announcement had been followed by Libyan financial aid and a promise of food supplies.

President Hilla Limann's Government, toppled 12 days ago by the Provisional National Defence Council led by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, accused Colonel Gaddafi's Government of subversive activities in Ghana and had threatened not to attend this year's Organization of African Unity summit if it were held, as scheduled, in the Libyan capital.

The resumption of relations came during a visit here by na Libuyan delegation, the first foreign mission to visit Ghana since the coup.

In a statement the PNDC expressed its profound satisfaction at Colonel Gaddafi's friendship and solidarity.

The leader of the Libyan delegation, which arrived on Saturday on board a special aircraft before the resumption of normal commercial flights to Acra international airport, has not been ideftified,



## Action fashion by Suzy Menkes



# Warm-up

The only way to take January is lying down — with your legs stretched upwards and your stomach flattened to the floor.

Three weeks of festive indulgence and excess demand a ritual purgation. First the resolve to eat No More Nuts. Then the planned exercise programme to get you back into shape.

No. First the clothes. There is nothing more depressing than facing grey skies, a puffy tummy and the same old winter wardrobe. A New Year resolve to turn from a fat caterpillar into a slender butterfly demands a new cocoon of comfortable and cheery clothes. You can combine the desire to be warm with the idea of limbering up, by investing in the new breed of exercise clothes — all-in-one ribbed woollies, a sweetheart cardigan lapping the bust, or a flirty tu-tu to wear with trousers if you must.

Just as everyone now believes in exercise, we all now wear action clothes. Five years ago that meant a transformation of specialist sports wear like leotards and track suits, by making them in fun colours and fancy fabrics.

The action clothes revolution now goes much deeper than that. When I was in New York before Christmas, I was struck by the sense that sportswear is all. In particular the "sweats" — separates made out of supple sweatshirt fabric — now dominate the young fashion floors. American designer Norma Kamali launched a body-shaped collection of easy-to-wear clothes that threaten to engulf the once ubiquitous jeans.

The idea of suffering to be beautiful has always been a part of fashion. But fewer women are now willing to put up with ridiculous or uncomfortable clothes. Sweats have the overwhelming merit of being relatively cheap, easy to maintain (out of the washing machine and on to your back) and wearable both for leisure and for work.

Working at the body beautiful is an all-American pastime. Continental women used to be known for moulding their bodies into shape with the right beauticians and the best bras. The American approach is predictably much less supine. You pick your body programme, dancing, dance exercise, gymnastics, swimming — and you work at it with the same enthusiasm that you put into your career or your analysis.

Since most of the women I spoke to seemed to have a stronger fixation on their sports instructors than on their analysts, I feel that psychiatry may no longer be a growth industry.

We British used to take Wilde's view of exercise that one should lie down until the feeling passes. But a new book setting out an Open University Course (*The Good Health Guide*, Pan £5.95) suggests that we are at last taking a real interest in healthy living.

Graphic illustrations (pot-bellied, balding man supine before the TV or a series of Charlie Chaplin film stills of man against machine) punctuate a book that is sensibly divided between physical health (like eating patterns) and psychological stresses (like work or depression).

*The Good Health Guide* (published in association with the Health Education Council) is particularly sensible about exercise. It defines different areas of fitness, such as suppleness, strength and stamina, and devises a simple fitness test: run up and down a flight of 15 steps three times and try to hold a conversation without getting breathless. If you want to be more active, the book has suggestions of sports and exercises and also shows you how to plan to change and improve, and how to select an activity most suited to your own needs.

But reason not the need. Is there a woman among us who does not yearn for a better body? Taking exercise or taking up a sport is, right now, a less painful alternative to looking in the mirror.







■ Top: Super stretch in a ribbed wool all-in-one footless leotard £22.50; leg-warmers £5.95; leather 'Jazz skins' £11.85. All from Pineapple Dance Studios, 7 Langley Street, WC2; p & p 75p each. Elastic belt at waist, Freeds, St Martin's Lane, WC2.

■ Above left: At the bar in a mini tu-tu in sweat-shirt fabric £16.99 by Muscle from Pacific, South Molton Street, W1; Fit, 396 King's Road, SW10; Down to Earth, Hove; Stunning Rags, Brighton. Snowflake leg-warmers £2.99, Jump Accessories. Leather ballerina pumps £24.95, Bertie, South Molton Street, W1 and branches.

■ Above: Warming-up in a cross-over practise cardy £8.28, Freeds, 94 St Martin's Lane, WC2. Striped strapless 'Bumble' Leotard £8.20; Striped leg-warmers £7.50. Both from Dance Centre, 12 Floral Street, WC2; p & p 75p each. White thermolactyl leggings from £6.30, Damart, Bingley, West Yorks, and Damart shops. White tights, Charnos. Leather ballerina pumps £14.99, Sacha branches.

■ Left: Leaping into action in a track-suit-shaped sweater and leggings £37.50, Dance Centre, 12 Floral Street, WC2; p & p £1.50. Lurex leg-warmers £3, Pineapple Dance Studios, Langley Street, WC2. Leather pumps £10.50, Fit, 396 King's Road, SW10.

Photographs by Serge Krouglikoff.
Hair by Anthony at Toni & Guy.

Television

# Creature comforts

It is tough to be a snake. All you want is to keep out of the light, out of the way of human beings, and mind your own business, which is fairly useful, ecologically, getting rid of rodents and things. You are so retiring by nature that you do not even go out to eat often. With a swallow like yours you can get by on 10 or 12 meals a year, but that is too many for some people. They just will not leave you alone.

In Sweetwater, Texas, for instance, they all come along every spring, poking in the rocks with sticks, catching you, killing you, and ceremonially eating you. They get quiet hysterical about it and, like everything else in Texas, hysteria has to be big. It is enough to make you hiss, which you do for quiet a long time before ever taking a bite. In all, if you were a snake, you would be thinking it was time somebody put the record staight and got Adam off the snake's back.

Well last night BBC2's Horizon did. They are always eager to look at something anew. I, for one, think differently about snakes now, though, programmed as I am, it will be some time before their rehabilitation is complete.

*Horizon* explored our deep-seated fears about the snake, explaining how its jaws move independently to give it that massive swallow, and allowed a snake to demonstrate — which was scientifically fascinating but visually deterring and not the type of thing that would call for an encore outside a science faculty. Snakes, it is clear, are more sinned against than sinning. They bite infrequently and such bites are by no means always fatal. It now appears that even their venom, pejorative word, may be harnessed to man's aid.

Enzymes from the Malayan pit viper's venom have been shown to ease circulatory problems and in Miami there is a man, Bill Haast, who has been bitten 137 times, has lived to tell the tale into his seventies, and believes that the venom he now extracts daily from his snakes is relieving sufferers from multiple sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis. Many of them think so, too.

This has been pooh-poohed by the properly cautious American Multiple Sclerosis Association but has now attracted respectable scientific interest and research. *Horizon* reported on this and interviewed scientific optimists and doubters and it appears the doubters may be in for a surprise for the other side now includes experts once enlisted to knock it all down.

So the viper of our memory may turn out to be some men's best friend and we should be thankful to *Horizon* and the producer Stephen Rose for a memorable journey down one of fear's highways. Those who missed it can have a second bite, as it were, on Sunday.

**Dennis Hackett**

London debuts

# Pianistic contrast

Two sharply contrasted performances of Beethoven's A flat Op 110 Piano Sonata, one at each end of the week, crystallized the emerging characters of their respective players. Debut pianists choose this testing work, and choose it often, at their peril: for **Christine Harnisch**, making her first appearance in England from Switzerland, its immaculate tailoring revealed a shrewd musical intelligence and, in the Adagio, a sensitive aural imagination not yet bravely enough projected. Her deft, rather mechanical fingerwork in her Liszt Etudes and Chopin Scherzo tended to skim over the surface of the music: when anchored by more arm power, a greater richness of tone and more confident interpretative projection, Miss Harnisch's playing should burgeon into performance.

**David Johnson**, on the other hand, coming from the United States to make his London debut, had all the sound, fury and confidence of a seasoned performer, but managed to make even his most noble lines signify precious little. The very technical facility, fluency and fresh colour with which he gilded a rather over-romantic reading of Bach's Partita No 1 were gradually revealed to be little more than an albeit very efficient apparatus for a disturbingly glib, even callous conception of much of what he played.

Two cello recitals were happier occasions. **Lowri Blake** and **Janice Dawson** were giving their Wigmore debut: their already wide experience in recital work together showed in their confident, assured musicianship, and richness and maturity of rapport. I found more to arrest and hold my attention in Miss Dawson's vividly imaginative, deeply musical pianism than in either of the week's soloists, while the supple, warm-voiced yet rigorously disciplined energy of Miss Blake's cello playing was ideally suited to Richard Strauss's too rarely performed Sonata in F.

**Joanna Borrett**, with her competent but dull accompanist, Timothy Carey, chose an Elegy and Scherzo by her teacher Christopher Bunting, her more reflective, finely lyrical playing a perfect vehicle for its English pastoral melancholy, its darting pizzicati and harmonics. Her tendency to anticipate and blur the intonation of a note at the beginning of a phrase or at its climax point was cruelly revealed in her courageous undertaking of one of Bach's unaccompanied cello suites.

**Hilary Finch**

Galleries

# A major talent of complete originality

**Humphrey Jennings: Film-Maker, Painter, Poet**

Riverside Centre

**Carel Weight R.A.**

Royal Academy

It is curious to think that, if Humphrey Jennings were alive today, he would be just a year older than Carel Weight. There is really no connexion at all between the two artists, other than the chance that retrospectives devoted to them both have opened in London this last week. And yet the close coincidence of birth-dates (1907 and 1908) does pull one up short. Weight, after all, as one of our busiest RAs, is so vividly present that it comes as a surprise to work out that he is 73. While Humphrey Jennings, dead for 32 years, has seemed recently in sad danger of being smothered by his own reputation as a classic of the British documentary film movement. A classic of anything tends to sound rather stuffy and improving, but a classic of documentary. . . .

Especially since in Jennings's case not only is the label thoroughly misleading, in so far as it concerns his film work, but it gives a completely inadequate idea of the range of his interests and talents. The exhibition at the Riverside Centre until February 14 is subtitled *Film-Maker, Painter, Poet*, which is quite possibly putting things in the right order. But painting was an important part of his activity all through his life, held it would seem in almost equal balance with film-making among his own priorities, though owing to outside circumstances sometimes he would be more productive in one area, sometimes the other.

As for "poet", there is a small body of actual poems, but, if anyone deserved the title in the inclusive Cocteau sense of the term, it was he. Everything he did, whether it was making films (even for the most practical propaganda purpose), painting, photographing, writing criticism, history or sociology, or developing the idea of that very curious Thirties organization Mass Observation — which was at least partly his brain-child — everything hung together, everything was part of the same total oeuvre, related to and touched by his own individual genius.

Nor is genius too strong a word. Few, I think, would deny it to Jennings's finest films, such as *Listen to Britain* (1942) and *A Diary for Timothy* (1945): though for convenience's sake they can be classified as documentary — they are, after all, non-fiction — in fact they are examples of that rare breed, the film-poem. They tell us very little on the level of actuality, but they tell us with sometimes almost unbearable poignancy what it felt like to be there. They bring a painter's eye and a poet's sensibility to bear on their raw material, and shape it with all the skills of a master-technician, who needed to be told nothing about the ebb and flow of film images, or the intricate interrelations of sight and sound in creating something which neither could do individually. Possibly his range in film was



Carel Weight's "Allegro Strepitoso" — a certain Betjemanesque whimsicality?

small — there are signs, for instance, in another of his best films, *Fires Were Started* (1943), that he was not at home with a larger structure or with handling people as performers; earlier, one can see hints of impatience with the need sometimes to convey mere information — but within his own kind of film he was unique.

These and other of his films are being shown at Riverside as part of the exhibition. It would be easy to slot the rest of the show in as background information, but that would be signally to undervalue it. The paintings and the poems and the notations of Jennings's other activities (very usefully gathered together in permanent form in the book *Humphrey Jennings: Film-Maker, Painter, Poet*, edited by his daughter Mary-Lou Jennings and published by the British Film Institute at £3.75) make up a composite picture of an artist who was more than a film-maker with side-interests. We are reminded, for instance, of Jennings's formation (like that of Charles Madge, friend and co-founder of Mass Observation) in the bosom of the English Surrealist movement. Mass Observation itself was more Jungian than Marxist in its attempts to plumb the collective unconscious, and the organization's passion for literary collage (as in the wonderful book about George VI's Coronation, *May 12*, edited by Jennings and Madge) is not the only thing which links it with Surrealism.

One has only to look at the early paintings in the show, not to mention the literal collages, to see how important Surrealism was to Jennings, and it is not for nothing that his magic moment as a film-maker came during the Second World War, when surrealist images escaped from their canvases and stalked the streets for real. Jennings's poems *I See London* read like straight surrealist free-association, until you realize that they are a precise enumeration of real-life images from his films. Some of Jennings's paintings of the Thirties, especally those on the obsessive image of the horse, are very good of their kind — even though the painter is visibly searching for his own personal form of expression. When he came back to painting after the war, he had somehow found it.

The paintings which principally occupied him from 1947 until his accidental death in 1950 (on Greek location for a film) are astonishing on two scores: that they are quite unknown, except for some glimpses in a television film about him, and that they are quite unlike anyone else painting, in Britain or elsewhere at that time. Seldom can I remember receiving so forcefully, walking into a gallery, the impression of encountering a major new talent of complete originality. Which, more than 30 years after the artist's death, is really something. And what a revelation to see Jennings in colour (all his mature films were in black and white), especially since the colours are so dazzling.

All these paintings are representational, yet he has an odd way of abstracting his images of landscapes and (less frequently) of people by fragmenting and refracting them in a way which slightly recalls the Vorticists or early Duchamp — neither exactly a fashionable connexion in the Forties. By this time the Surrealist strain seems to have diminished in importance, and instead we have pure painting, of a discipline and sensuousness which will come as a surprise even to those who know Jennings's films well. Now one can only hope that this renewed attention will stimulate interest in publishing Jennings's longplanned literary and visual collage on the Industrial Revolution, *Pandaemonium*, if only to complete the picture of this very extraordinary man.

One thing about Jennings that I have not mentioned — largely because it seems to have little or no relevance to his painting — is his famous, almost mystical feeling for the fabric of England. Now, Carel Weight's painting has that, very strongly, though in its own peculiar way. From early in his career — as the retrospective in the Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy until February 14 shows us — at least since *Allegro Strepitoso* in 1932, Weight seems to have marked out a certain kind of English suburban angst as his very own. In *Allegro Strepitoso*, which features a portly English lady out walking (rather curiously) with her maid in the zoo, being attacked by an escaped lion and stalwartly preparing to defend herself with a parasol (the principal figure was modelled by Weight's mother), one might suppose a certain Betjemanesque whimsicality. But in later works the sense of unlocalised misery and terror proves (as it does with Betjeman's later poems) to go deeper.

What frightening lives they lead, these desolate wanderers in Putney or Kensington. Ghosts walk among them, sometimes recognized, sometimes not, but their presence banefully felt. In some of the later paintings, like *Battersea Medusa*, you wonder if anyone would care, or think her any more than another weird manifestation of punk. But, as a rule, Weight's people know. Sometimes they worry or flee in terror, but on the whole they just stoically continue. There may be a deliberate awkwardness and sophisticated-primitive quality about the way the people are drawn, though occasional portraits (such as those, quite intimidating, of Orovida Pissarro) show Weight can paint very well in his own version of the grand manner if he wishes. But finally he is more vivid as an urban landscapist then anything else: few painters have had such a precise power to evoke the drab and secretly strange Hamiltonian world of *The Plains of Cement*, or set the 20,000 streets and their uncommunicative inhabitants against the apocalyptic splendours of a sunset sky.

**John Russell Taylor**

Opera

# Ponnelle's blood-red obsession

**Turandot**

Oper der Stadt Koln

Elektra in pursuit of revenge for Agamemnon was never more obsessed with blood than Jean-Pierre Ponnelle in his production of *Turandot* for the Cologne Opera. It stains the swords of the guards who harass the terrified peasants in the opening scene, it is congealed on the heads of Turandot's former suitors stuck on poles. Ping, Pang and Pong lament their homesickness before a blood-red drop curtain and, at her moment of surrender to Calaf, Turandot flings off her white cloak to reveal a blood-red gown. At crucial moments, it colours the lighting plan.

Ponnelle is always vivid when suggesting cruelty. In *Turandot*, he has material ready-made. A gigantic figure squats, oriental and impassive, dominating the stage. It houses a door from which the Prince of Persia is flung out to execution, the head is the throne from which tired old Altoum watches the recurring ritual. The Prince is tormented by malicious dwarfs in his last moments. Ping, Pang and Pong become characters in which the people's lust for death and fear of it are personalized, their trio a moving concentration of Ponnelle's idea. Since Claudio Nicolai, Erlingur Vigfusson and Roelof Oostwoud are so responsive to it, and since at this stage Nello Santi's handling of the score (always perceptive and alive to Puccini's textures) takes on an added tenderness, the point is well made.

Ponnelle has his own way of killing off his characters. Though the executioner is on hand with sword raised, the Persian is guillotined, suggesting that the ancient Chinese invented the instrument tens of centuries before the French. Liù stabs herself not with a dagger seized from a guard, but with a knife Calaf has raised ready to kill her torturer.

Here Ponnelle's intention is clear. Calaf is ruthlessly objective. He is prepared to



The huge figure dominating the stage

kill for Liù, but, when she has sacrificed her life for silence and his anonymity, he can step over her body with unconcern and continue his conquest of Turandot. At the end, instead of a blaze of light, Ponnelle fades the union of Calaf and Turandot into darkness.

Berit Lindholm is Turandot, singing powerfully but steel suggested rather than ice, the tone inclined to sharpen in "In questa reggia", but commendable in her Act III duet with Calaf. She is, on the whole, kinder to Alfano than Puccini. Yoko Watanabe is a touching Liù, dedicated love implied in "Signore, ascolta!"

On the night I attended, Ernesto Veronelli had stepped down for Placido Domingo to make a single appearance as Calaf. His impact on the production was not immediate, both singing and characterization having the touch of a newcomer exploring an unfamiliar production.

As the evening wore on, so did Domingo's presence become more dominant, expressed through singing that was opulent in tone, thoughtfully paced and eloquently phrased, with the character filled out in bold lines; so that in the end Ponnelle, Puccini, and for that matter Alfano, were all splendidly served.

**Kenneth Loveland**

Concerts

**Alan Hacker**

Wigmore Hall

The cellist of the Fitzwilliam Quartet was laid low with mumps at the weekend, so the London première of David Blake's Clarinet Quintet, on Sunday night, had to be postponed. The clarinettist for whom it was written, Alan Hacker, gallantly gave a solo recital instead, with his wife Karen Evans as pianist. He contrived an intriguing programme that reflected his historical interests, as well as his championship of new music.

One of his colleagues at York University, Neil Sorrel, had transcribed a traditional Japanese hymn," A Bell ringing in the empty sky." Hacker played it on a clarinet, easily and expressively sustaining its long-held tones which veer to and fro in microtones, each deviation from western chromatic pitch lucid and eloquent.

This was melody without accompaniment, of course, like the "Hymn to the Sun" written down, in the second century AD, by Mesomedes of Crete, one of the few extant examples of pre-Christian music. The programme-sheet announced that Hacker would play it on the Klarino, and I expected something like a trumpet; but it looked like a clarinet, and sounded similar, one with a slack reed, to give a fat, vibrant tone in the chalumeau register — he played it three times, rising an octave each time.

The programmes's official novety, William Sweeney's "Nine Days" (its London première), made a similar effect. A pibroch melody, accompanied by drones in octaves on violin, clarinet, and bass clarinet, is varied with progressively florid virtuosity, always gentle and leisurely. It is not contemporary music, as we understand the term, but written-down traditional Scottish, as when an Irish fiddler invents his own jig or reel and commits it to paper — in this case to commemorate the fiftieth anniverary of the General Strike in 1926.

For those of us who had been expecting to hear Brahms's Clarinet Quintet, with its Hungarian gypsy bravado in the slow movement, Hacker produced Stanford's "Irish Lament", an acceptable local variant (wait until you hear Stanford's Irish Symphony, of which a record is on the way). Hacker played it with the pride and passion to be heard from the finest Irish traditional musicians at national folk festivals.

There was, to be sure, some more conventional recital repertory in Poulenc's late, masterly and spirited Sonata, and Berg's Four Pieces. To them, and everything, even a Frescobaldi canzona arranged for clarinet and piano, in defiance of the Authenticity movement for which Hacker has elsewhere laboured valuably (in the Music Party, for instance), he had something uncommon, fresh, and very musical to bring. He is, without doubt, our clarinet-player *hors concours*, a musician to be treasured in our midst.

**William Mann**

**Apollo Contemporary Music/Hellewell**

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was nostalgia time with Apollo Contemporary Music on Sunday. Though billed as bringing us "the latest in new instrumental, vocal, and electro-acoustic works by leading British avant garde composers," the concert in fact offered two "new" pieces several years old, and was a good decade out of date in terms of its electronic technology, not to speak of its ethos.

Now, of course, it is possible to make new music with old instruments, but where electronic music is concerned the rule has always been that the great successes are brought back from the forefront of technological advance. Something in the medium seems to require a newness in the very means, a newness which once captured will remain to keep the work alive. Here, on the other hand, we were presented again with the stale flavours of the early small-scale synthesizer, an apparatus which seemed severely limited as a concert instrument in its day, and which is now quite dead.

Proof of this was given twice over in pieces by David Hellewell, the conductor and guiding spirit of this enterprise, who has to be admired for the continuing pluck with which he promotes his music and the continuing generosity he extends to composers more fortunate. For this occasion he had commissioned works from Edwin Roxburgh and David Bedford, besides performing a charmingly simple-minded composition for synthesizer and instruments, *Ground State*, by his pupil Gordon Downie.

The Roxburgh piece was a little oboe concerto written by the composer for himself to play, called *Elegy* and dedicated to the memory of another outstanding oboist, Janet Craxton. I suspect I would have found this work a good deal more powerful without the electronic modulation applied to the soloist, for virtuosity is immediately placed behind a curtain when it is amplified, and an elecronic threnody is a little like a printed letter of condolence.

Bedford's *Vocoder Sextet* also, and for this composer surprisingly, misfired in its use of electronics. The idea seemed to be that words should be mixed with instrumental sounds so that the text appeared to be spoken by the music, but the instrument that should have made this possible, the vocoder, in fact presented only a clangorous distortion of the narration beneath much minimalist prettiness. Indeed, the only piece to make any positive impression was the only one which had been heard before and was not electronic, Nigel Osborne's *Vienna-Zurich-Constance*.

**Paul Griffiths**

**Mandeville Concertante**

Purcell Room

Two hundred years ago on New Year's Day Johann Christian Bach, J. S. Bach's younger son, died in London after almost 20 years as the most distinguished figure in English musical life. He died in debt and near oblivion, the London public proving as fickle as was the Viennese to his disciple a decade later. Londoners still forget him. The BBC has plans on his behalf for later this year, but none of the London orchestras is venturing even a performance of one of his noble double symphonies, and it fell to the Mandeville Concertante to provide a modest commemoration on Sunday.

Modest, and slightly perverse, too, for we heard only one brief instrumental work by J. C Bach and a couple of songs with accompaniments adapted to the keyboard. These were supplemented by familiar Mozart (it could at least have been pieces showing the elder composer's influence) and music by Stephen Storace — it is pleasant that anyone manages to find Storace space, but any connexion with J. C Bach is exiguous.

J. C. Bach was a keyboard player and an early advocate of the piano, and it was perhaps ill-advised to play his G major keyboard quartet with a harpsichord rather than the newer instrument, thus blunting the finer expressiveness that this Italiante composer was bringing to instrumental music — though in truth it matters little if the music is anyway to be done too fast, as that has a similar effect. In a quintet by Storace a fortepiano was used, more happily.

They also played Mozart's E flat quartet with the fortepiano. Great music needs less urgently the advocacy of original instruments — though a performance I heard in America recently of Schubert's B flat piano trio by the Amade Trio made me aware that the work we generally hear is distant from and inferior to the one Schubert imagined. Sunday's was an inadequate performance, the upper strings ill-tuned, the piano insufficiently accurate: the kind of thing that gives authenticity a bad, amateurish name.

**Stanley Sadie**

# Where Ray Buckton got it wrong

By Clifford Rose, British Rail's chief negotiator

…Rose: It's up to …f to deliver

*Dear Customer,*

When Ray Buckton, General Secretary of Aslef, wrote to you, as he did in an open letter in yesterday's *Times*, about setting the record straight on the current railway dispute, what he did was present you with a selection of the facts in order to put the best possible face on the Aslef ban on voluntary overtime and rest day working and its call for strike action tomorrow and Thursday.

The recommendation by the Railway Staff National Tribunal in July meant that BR was being asked to pay staff an extra 11 per cent, and fund the 39-hour week (which had been agreed in the 1980 pay agreement, provided it was introduced in the context of measures designed to reduce the impact on costs). Paragraph 190 of the recommendation, however, said, "Adequate pay and conditions must continue to be dependent on what can be done to maintain and improve productivity".

Mr Buckton tells you that BR took the "unprecedented step" of saying they were not "prepared to introduce the pay recommendations". We spoke more plainly than that. We said we did not have the money, and in the present recession, were unable to find it from higher revenues. The only way forward was by making significant progress with productivity.

And so to the arbitration and conciliation service, Acas. The main plank of the Aslef argument appears to be that the pay and productivity agreements signed at Acas were entirely separate. Let me quote from the minutes of the Railway Staff National Council meeting at Acas on August 20, minutes since endorsed by all parties. The understanding on pay states:

"The trade unions had already given the Board six firm commitments on productivity with dates by which negotiations must be completed . . . the railway representatives indicated that they had decided to accept the unions' counter-proposal which had been tabled on the understanding that the commitments on productivity would be honoured".

Since August, a great deal of progress has been made on the six commitments to productivity and the majority of railway staff have accepted flexible rostering. But Aslef have refused to budge from the rigid eight-hour day.

Flexible rostering aims at employing staff more productively and is a means of introducing the 39-hour week at minimal cost. The benefits to staff include more rest days and less turns starting and finishing during the "unsocial" hours, particularly between midnight and 5 am. For drivers, this requires the present guaranteed eight-hour day to be replaced by a guaranteed rostered day varying between seven and nine hours, and averaging 39 hours a week over an eight-week cycle.

If Aslef signed an agreement on productivity last August on which they had no intention of delivering, it is Aslef who have dishonoured the settlement and no smoke-screen of self-righteousness can hide this fact.

Mr Buckton tells you that Aslef is willing to "enter into constructive talks at any time to end the dispute". What does he mean by "constructive"? If he means that he will accept the commitment promised in August, we can resolve the issue quickly.

If the Board's firm stand means strikes are unavoidable, then we apologize to our customers for the hardship and inconvenience the strikes will cause; but the long-term interests of the industry, its customers and its staff will be served best by a more efficient railway.

The vast majority of railwaymen are *delivering* on productivity, not just talking about it. The Board's stand is clear and justifiable. We will deliver when Aslef deliver.

Yours sincerely, Clifford Rose.

# Time to suspend our disbelief?

A new word is being hatched into the vast flock of the English lexicon. The word is *disbenefit*. There have been several sightings of it in Officialese dealing with social security matters, but none so clear as to make plain exactly what it means. It must, I guess, mean more than a simple disadvantage like having one's house in the middle of the proposed Number One runway of Stansted Airport, which would at present be the worrying opposite of a benefit.

Perhaps it means something intended to be a benefit which in practice is not; for example, the agreeable reduction in bus and Underground fares for somebody living in a highly rated London Borough who never travels by public transport. It might have something to do with the poverty trap, by which something intended to make one better off in fact has the opposite effect.

It is probably related to a diseconomy, which, in the jargon of economics, means the opposite of an economy, specifically an increase in costs arising when a business organization exceeds an "optimum size". When a firm, or a school, or sime other organization expands above a certain point, administrative costs, a lengthening of the management hierarchy, and the growth of bureaucracy and bumf produce diseconomies in increased costs per unit of output or child educated.

Economists are clodhoppers of language, and their jargon the muddiest. The last one to use English lucidly was John Stuart Mill.

What are we to make of *disbenefit?* As Long ago as 1935 A. P. Herbert was campaigning against the notion that one can take a good word, and put dis-, de-, re-, un-, or non- in front of it, and come up with an equally good word. His APHorism was that nobody would think of saying non-sober when he meant drunk. He would be vexed to learn that any number of social scientists today not only think of it but say non-sober as a more impressive or less wounding way of saying drunk.

APH particularly disliked disequilibrium, usually financial disequilibrium in the City pages of *The Times*. He argued that equilibrium was an exact word — an absolute word like "absolute" or "unique". To add dis- to it did not make another exact word, but a vague and feeble word. He liked disequilibrium as little as he would have liked disabsolutely for not quite, or disunique for common.

Well, APH lost that one too. Those monstrous jargonauts the economists have found a precise use for disequilibrium and diseconomy, which they say have meanings that cannot be expressed any other way without intolerable circumlocution as if intolerable circumlocution were not the element in which they live.

It is their technical jargon, and we must leave them to get on with it. The rest of us can allow ourselves a bitter smile as it becomes increasingly evident that even if they understand their own jargon, in the real world they do not know their arses from their elbows.

Deselection, as threatened to Labour MPs, is another new non-word; APH called them jungle words. It sounds to me like a euphemism for the brutal truth of "sack", "get rid of", "dismiss". It is just as well that the fanatics and barbarians have not yet thought of a deseating or even delifing solution for their moderate comrades.

**Philip Howard**

# Unite or die: the Alliance choice

**By Dick Taverne**

The Social Democrats and the Liberals will, undoubtedly, eventually agree over the sharing-out of parliamentary seats. But the friction which has been generated is a symptom of a serious weakness in the Alliance: the failure of all but a few — David Steel and Roy Jenkins being honourable exceptions — to look far enough ahead and see our future in perspective.

First we must all realize that in the longer term there is no room for separate Liberal and Social Democratic parties. Under our present electoral system their separate survival is inconceivable. The odds against a third party are formidable; against a fourth they would be insurmountable. Even under proportional representation there would be no room for four parties. If PR is introduced, we shall almost certainly adopt either the single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies, as in Ireland, or a variant of the additional member system, as in West Germany. Both systems have allowed only three main parties to become established.

In Britain, the three parties would inevitably be Labour, Conservative and a party of the radical centre. Neither Labour nor Conservatives will disappear. Even if support for Labour declines further, as seems possible, the party is still likely to retain a basic 15 to 20 per cent of the vote, rather like the Communist Party in France. It would remain a substantial force in British politics.

As for the Conservative Party, history suggests it is a durable and adaptable institution. I would expect it to regain ground before the next election; but even if it does not, there is every reason to expect the party to recover from its rather uncharacteristic lapse into ideology. It follows that unless the SDP swallows the Liberals, or vice versa (neither of which will happen) the two can prosper only if they become one party or remain permanently allied by such close ties that they are one party in all but name.

Of course if a deep ideological divide develops between them, then whatever the electoral advantages, a merger or permanent alliance may prove unattainable. On major issues of principle there is no such divide. This makes our long-term separation absurd. We both accept a basically market-oriented economy, not one run by the State; we recognize the need for the government to counteract the injustices and inequalities which market forces can create; we support the EEC and Nato; we are internationalist. We want to move away from the excessive centralism of our institutions; we both support industrial democracy and proportional representation.

There are certain to be differences between Liberals and Social Democrats on particular proposals for achieving these principal aims; but they are as likely to exist within each party as between them. The differences if any will be less fundamental than between Conservative "wets" and Thatcherites and certainly than those between Mr Healey and Mr Benn.

The obstacles to merger or permanent union are not therefore ideological, but historical and psychological. The Liberals have a history of recent success in local politics and community involvement and a long record of failure to achieve parliamentary power. The selfless dedication of hundreds of parliamentary candidates, who have fought with no hope of ever reaching Westminster and to whom standing for Parliament has almost seemed an end in itself, commands admiration and respect, but it has created a different attitude and approach from that of, say the ex-Labour MPs on the various SDP committees who have actually experienced power. Many people joined the Social Democrats rather than the Liberals because of this greater experience.



Dick Taverne: don't misjudge the public mood

These differences in background and approach can perhaps in time complement each other and prove a source of strength. More serious is the rivalry and conflict between some of the more partisan enthusiasts in both parties.

I am full of admiration for those who give nearly all their time to party work. I am worried, however, that some of them seem to feel the need to support the SDP (or the Liberal Party) like a football team. After all, as little as two and a half years ago, when the inevitability of Labour's shift to the left was plain for all to see, some of our cheerleaders were backing a different side, apparently with equal fervour.

I do not believe that SDP members (nor ordinary Liberal Party members) want to see the parties become rivals. People joined the SDP to escape from the black-and-white over-simplifications of adversary politics. There is no point in claiming that one group is stronger, or purer, than the other. The success of the Alliance as a whole is more important than the relative success of its two constituent parties and, the closer the ties within it, the more obvious this will become to all concerned.

There is, however, a danger that separate development of the two parties will draw them apart. It was right and inevitable that a separate social democratic party should be set up, which meant devising a separate organization, constitution and policy groups. Events have shown that this has attracted a formidable body of new recruits to the radical centre and has immeasurably increased the prospect of transforming British politics. There comes a point, however, when separate development can be pushed so hard that obstacles are created to the final goal of a permanent change in the system, when the short-term aims conflict with the needs of long-term strategy.

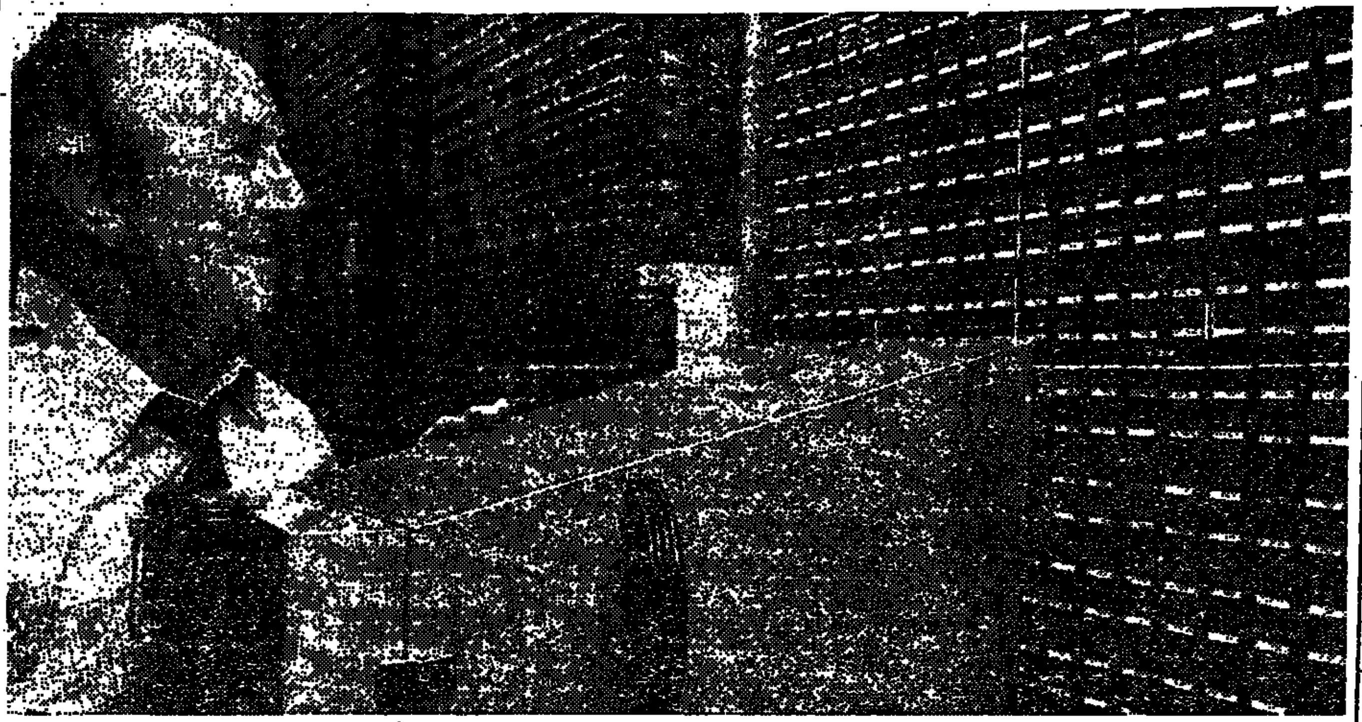
What is most important of all is that we should fight the next election as an Alliance, with one leader, with one programme, with joint press conferences, joint party broadcasts and a joint strategic command. If we see each other as temporary allies, linked only by an electoral pact of convenience, we misjudge the mood of the public and the opportunities for the future.

We must recognize that the Alliance must be permanent and this recognition should influence all our actions from today. The problems we face are too big to allow us to play the old party games.

*The author was a Labour MP from 1962 to 1972 and is now a member of the national steering committee of the SDP.*



## Presenting a picture of everyone's phone bill



Snap decision at the exchange: a British Telecom employee photographs telephone meters

# Count now, pay later

Inside a high room filled by a constant clicking sound, a man fits a device looking like a square loudhailer to a wall of numbers arranged in rows of five or six. Looking like car milometers, the numbers occasionally click around. Covering 100 at a time, the man systematically works through them, pulling a trigger each time his machine is in place.

This bizarre procedure is the first stage in the process which brings you your telephone bill, the same bill covered in that efficient-looking computer printing which suggests that an electronic brain masterminds the whole process. That print just looks efficient; the computer merely distributes some information and prints the bills. The rest of the work is done by the men and their loudhailers: they are photographing the meters which clock up your telephone calls.

The films are developed as black-and-white transparencies, cut into 6in strips, put into reading machines and the numbers typed into the British Telecom computer. They are typed in twice, by different people, so that the computer spits out discrepancies. Meters are still photographed in all but two of the country's 6,000 telephone exchanges. From the start of photographing to the dispatch of a bill usually takes about a week.

It is a reasonably, but not wholly, accurate process. Very heavy telephone users have occasionally used up all the numbers available on a dial and "cycled" it around zero without anyone noticing. National Utility Services, a Croydon-based company which offers a bill-monitoring service to companies, once came across a £3,000 error caused by a smudge on a photograph.

It is elaborate, labour-intensive and rigidly limits the amount of information available about how a phone line is being used. It is a fine example, says British Telecom as it leans hard on the Government for permission to borrow and spend more money, of a delayed-action penalty being paid for bad decisions made long ago.

Eventually, the whole system will be transformed by advanced "System X" exchanges which will automate phone bills and many other things. But this equipment, operating so far at only two places, will take two decades to install. BT have recently begun to wonder if it might not be a good idea to do something else in the meantime.

Sir George Jefferson, BT's chairman for the past 15 months, has found "a number of things" which have caused him to raise his eyebrows or to hear people outside asking: "Why haven't you done things like the North Americans?" He cites as an example the newest generation of exchanges which was being chosen in the early 1970s. Public-expenditure restrictions meant that the Post Office passed up the offer of an automatic billing system.

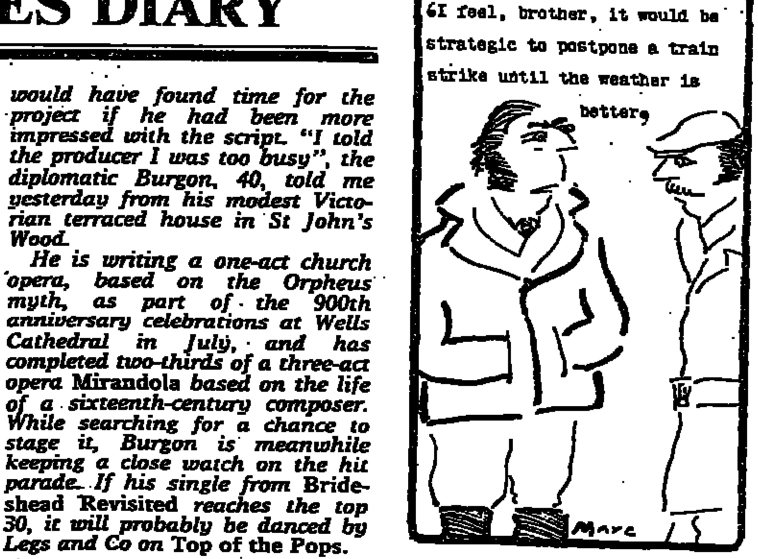
In a year's time, British Telecom intends to start an experiment on several exchanges in Bristol with the equipment which will tell phone users the destination and individual cost of each phone call they make outside their local area. The meters which are so painstakingly photographed cannot provide this. A system which allowed a range of choice about what rate to charge a customer allows a telephone service to take promotional opportunities: new residential customers could be offered their first 100 calls at a cut rate, or even free, on an exchange which was under-used.

This is of course not the only advantage: computerization, which is eminently suited to telephone billing, and for which appropriate technology has been available for 15 years, will mean fewer workers. BT planners are coy about holding this saving up to too much light for fear of the industrial relations consequences. The Bristol experiment is partly aimed at finding out whether customers are more or less querulous about their bills when they get more information about their calls. If they do turn out to be more querulous, more staff will be needed to handle complaints.

Whatever the potential savings, BT planners clearly do not expect the customers to pay the cost of investing in new machinery, which will be huge. Their calculations suggest that it could not be done for less than £30 a line and it would not cost more than £50. That comes out at a cost of between £540m and £900m, if the improved equipment is to be fitted to all of the 18 million lines in the country.

BT is already one of the country's biggest spenders at a rate of £230,000 every hour of every day. It plans to spend £2,000m a year for the next five years. Sir George Jefferson says that he is now more optimistic than he has been recently about the chances of persuading the Treasury to allow BT to raise investment money — which is more than likely to be forthcoming — beyond restricted Government loans. But his chances of phasing out the man with the loudhailer can only be slim.

Mr Michael Corby, director of the Telecommunications Users Association, which has been lobbying hard for "itemized" phone bills on behalf of its business members, points out that BT is caught in a paradox: "When it had the money to do this, it didn't need to because phone *bills* were not so high or increasing so sharply — there wasn't the pressure from customers. Now that BT does need to do it, it does not have the money,"



What the camera saw

**George Brock**

## An unlikely double act: Penguin and the RSC

A remarkable deal between the Royal Shakespeare Company and Penguin Books, now nearing completion, promises to revolutionize the marketing of the theatre and publishing industries. The RSC, in return for lending its name to endorse the new Penguin Shakespeare series, will receive a small royalty on each text sold — all of which will also include an invitation to join the RSC's mailing list. Moreover, Penguin will be given the first option to publish the texts of other plays performed by the RSC and in return is discussing the possibility of selling tickets in its bookshops.

The springboard for this unprecedented arrangement between two industries suffering a common difficulty — a declining public — was the 1980 publication of the Penguin *Hamlet*, which has an introduction by the Shakespeare scholar Anne Barton, who often writes programme notes for RSC productions. Her husband is none other than John Barton, RSC associate director who used the Penguin edition as director of the RSC's Stratford production the same year. This cosy arrangement was spotted by executives of both sides who realized that each might be able to assist the other on a more formal basis.

The first fruit of the new friendship also marks the RSC's London première of Arthur Schnitzler's celebrated play *La Ronde* at the Aldwych Theatre. Penguin is publishing the first English translation of the play and the text has been prepared for it by John Barton.

## Royals beware

The article in *The Times* on Saturday showing that the eighties in each century tend to be much colder than other decades prompted me to see whether any other hidden rhythms could be discerned from the history books. It turns out that they can, and they lead to these predictions:

● *It will be a rough decade for royalty.* In 1087 the very fat William the Conqueror was thrown on the pommel of his saddle, which fatally burst open his bowels; 1189: Britain's bloodiest coronation took place, when a Jewish money-lender tried to enter Westminster Abbey with a gift for Richard the Lionheart; he was beaten and many Jews were killed outside while the ceremony took place inside; 1382: the Queen of Naples was suffocated after she had changed her will (she is largely remembered for her decree that no man may force his wife to have sexual intercourse more than six times a day); 1485: Richard III was slaughtered at Bosworth Field; 1587: Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle; and in 1888 Kaiser Frederick III of Prussia died after a reign of only 99 days. A Scottish doctor had misdiagnosed a throat ailment.

● *It will be a great decade for inventions.* In 1781 René Laënnec, who invented the stethoscope, was born; 1785: Benjamin Franklin invented bi-focals so he could see both his dinner and the person he was talking to (Franklin was then Ambassador to France and his French was not very good; he found it helped his understanding if he could look at the person he was talking to); 1884: the *Oxford English Dictionary* first appeared; 1886: Coca-Cola was first brewed as a tonic for headache and hangovers; 1889: the first jukebox was installed, in San Francisco, though it was then called a "juke-organ".

● *Contrary to expectations, crime will drop.* In 1284 the Pied Piper of Hamelin piped away 130 of the town's children, thereby removing juvenile delinquency at a stroke; 1783: after 50,000 executions in 87 years at Tyburn, the authorities thought it safe to close it down; 1880: Ned Kelly was hanged in front of 5,000 people in Melbourne with the words: "Such is life"; 1881: Sheriff Pat Garrett shot 21-year-old Billy the Kid, who was (falsely) rumoured to have shot a man for every year of his life; 1882: Jesse James was shot in the back, although some believe he escaped.

# THE TIMES DIARY



*Geoffrey Burgon, composer of the haunting Nunc Dimittis which graced* Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy *and the wistful theme music which crowned the more recent* Brideshead Revisited, *has declined a generous Hollywood offer to write the music for award-winning John Carpenter's remake of* The Thing, *a 1950s horror film. An atheist with a remarkable feel for "church" music, Burgon tells me that time prevents his crossing the Atlantic; he is busy writing two operas and planning to travel to New Zealand to help organize a workshop for composers and choreographers sponsored by the Gulbenkian Foundation.*

*But I understand that Burgon would have found time for the project if he had been more impressed with the script. "I told the producer I was too busy", the diplomatic Burgon, 40, told me yesterday from his modest Victorian terraced house in St John's Wood.*

*He is writing a one-act church opera, based on the Orpheus myth, as part of the 900th anniversary celebrations at Wells Cathedral in July, and has completed two-thirds of a three-act opera* Mirandola *based on the life of a sixteenth-century composer. While searching for a chance to stage it, Burgon is meanwhile keeping a close watch on the hit parade. If his single from* Brideshead Revisited *reaches the top 30, it will probably be danced by Legs and Co on* Top of the Pops.

'I feel, brother, it would be strategic to postpone a train strike until the weather is better'

Marc

## Social triumphs

Three more practical uses of the social sciences, today from David Hendry, Professor of Economics at Nuffield College. After prefacing his choice by saying: "It is the fate of major practical achievements in the social sciences to become so much a part of everyday life that they seem natural facets of the environment, or 'common sense', rather than the creations of social science research," he goes on:

"(a) The cost-benefit study of the Victoria line which demonstrated its feasibility in terms of social and economic, in contradistinction to financial, criteria;

"(b) The use of peak-load pricing by such bodies as British Telecom (and earlier by the CEGB);

"(c) Income-expenditure macro-economics (created by Lords Keynes and Kahn) which for two decades helped keep unemployment at historically unachieved low levels (and indeed predicted how the present government's monetarist policies would lead to high unemployment)."

Tomorrow some achievements in the field of education where the consensus among different scholars seems to be greater than in, say, economics.

## Soho blow-out

Plans for a gastronomic festival are under consideration by the pornography-besieged restaurateurs of Soho. If, like the wares of their more exotic neighbours, they come off, the festivities will mark several months of solid achievement by the 30-odd members of the Soho Restaurateurs Association. Under the guidance of chairman Peter Boizot (Kettners and Pizza Express), who founded it last summer, the association aims to remind Soho patrons that the area is also noted for its cuisine. As a first step in that direction, it has just persuaded National Car Parks to keep its St Anne's Court, Dean Street park open until 2am and launched a voucher scheme which offers clients free parking in a bid to entice them in.

Steps have also been taken to persuade the local authority to improve refuse collection, and install new public toilets in the area. A meeting with Ken Livingstone, leader of the GLC, will be held next month when members, who include Nick Lander of L'Escargot, Nigel Tarr of Epicure, Victor Sassi of The Gay Hussar and Joseph Berkmann of Jardin des Gourmets, will ask what support they can expect from him.

## Habiteach

A mug of soup and a ploughman's lunch individually wrapped in a rustic red neckerchief yesterday at the opening of a rather unusual exhibition devoted to the origins of modern industrial design . . . .

Early Olivetti typewriters, Gestetner copiers and a rather stylish Mobil petrol pump (circa 1964) were just some of the items on display in Terence Conran's new industrial design centre at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Conran Foundation, a new independent educational charity, has just converted the space in the V and A's old boilerhouse yard into a display area, the Boilerhouse Project, where the plan is to stage a series of exhibitions on aspects of design. Later there will be research facilities for professional designers.

Conran, slightly preoccupied yesterday with the imminent Mothercare-Habitat merger, told me he hoped the centre would offer young industrial designers a source of ideas. Stephen Bayley, director of the foundation, has no need of that: he was dressed in a white jacket, red bow tie and stylish pink-rimmed glasses.

**Peter Watson**

TIMES PAST
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# ENERGY FOR PROSPERITY

As we enter 1982 everyone is scanning its horizon for signs of an end to the world slump. There are a few rays emanating from behind dark clouds, and one of them offers a crucial opportunity. It lies in the price of oil. At first sight it might seem this is a matter the nations of the West can happily ignore this year. The Opec nations under Saudi Arabia's leadership, have announced that there will be no increase in the money price which they charge for their oil this year. A combination of inflation and the likely weakness of the dollar probably means that the industrial nations will pay less for their oil in real terms in 1982 than they did in 1981.

This is not saying much, and that needs to be said at this point with some vehemence. All too easily the west could lure itself again into believing that "market forces" are at last asserting themselves against the Opec cartel. This was the confident assertion in 1973 when the first oil price explosion occurred, producing a massive world deflation of demand and a massive inflation of cost. It was an illusion that should not have survived the oil shock of 1978. Stagflation had been heard of before 1973-8, but it was no more than a seed by comparison with the rampaging brontosaurus of a slump an inflation we have endured for nearly a decade. The Arabs may have heard of Adam Smith but the have operated the harsher laws of oligopoly. The world economy is clearly trapped in a vicious interaction between oil producers and industrial countries. Oil price rises cause recession, which generates weakness in the oil market. After a few years the industrial nations start to recover again. When they do, the oil producers use the increased demand to recover all the loss of income which they experienced during the recession and more besides. Their vast payments surpluses slosh around the world; they aggravate currency instability and stimulate interest-rate wars and some of the recycled money ends up as unproductive bad debt in countries like Poland.

No one gains by this process. The industrial nations lose more ground to unemployment during their recessions than they make up during their recovery. The oil producers, in their natural concern to get the best price for their output, are starving the goose that lays their golden eggs, not enough to kill it but enough to reduce the yield drastically. The developing countries do worse than either. They suffer when the oil price rises because they import it and they suffer when the west is in recession because they receive less for their raw materials.

There is a better way of ordering things. The chaos of the international monetary system has been amply discussed in these columns; there is a growing awareness of the need for reform. But at present the parties in the oil price see-saw only discern the need for change when they are losing. Industrial nations show interest in having a stable and orderly system for relating oil prices to other prices only when oil is short. The Opec producers see the virtues of their cartelized version of the market when oil demand is high but complain when recession has reduced demand. The hawks on both sides look on the working of the market-place as something where they have a right to be lucky all the time.

The distinction between hawks and the rest is important because there are clear differences of opinion, especially within Opec, about how far prices should be pushed up. Countries which run large payments surpluses such as Saudi Arabia tend to be moderate; much of their money is invested in the west and they do not wish to destroy what they have bought. Count Nigeria, whose i large that they the oil revenues past tended to aggressive line, prices all they co

They have lesson. The rece west has been s lack of demand an economic cris The short-sighte the strategy ou been usefully exp

The west mus moment to show capable of look ahead in its own those of the world Now, when t favours the west, to show a will examine a syst guarantees the interests of proc consumers alike. has to be some un between the west and leading Opec about the pattern o in the 1980s. exporter, Britain placed to play a r The decision last y our oil price with ate Saudi Arabia than the militant showed an unders longer term interes

Negotiating an u ing with the Opec would require bot accept that great o oil prices in eithe are not likely or The industrial would have to com with the fact that a real price of energy be temporary, and w to negotiate in insurance against round of oil sh producers would accept that there is their own interests, they can charge and of their prices. They return have a st prosperous market Agreement would no to reach. But now is to start working to not when recovery p new oil shortage.

# AN OPTICAL MONOPOLY

It is a truth universally acknowledged that spectacles supplied under private practice often cost far more than they are worth. The Price Commission said so witheringly in one of its last utterances in 1979, Lord Rugby says so, and has introduced a private member's Bill intended to set matters right, and even the optical practitioners' association says so, justifying the fact with reference to the unrealistically low prices the state pays them for spectacles dispensed on the national health. It is true that NHS rates are too low to provide a reasonable return on the work; optical services rank alongside dentistry as a standing warning to those medical practitioners who persistently urge the advantages of fee for item of service as a basis for remuneration in the health service.

In dentistry the existing system works blindly but systematically to discourage good practice, innovation and prevention. But in optical services it is arguable that the system, which requires professional examination before glasses are prescribed, works to provide cover against eye diseases that might otherwise go undetected until they are difficult to treat. If the minority who want fancy frames as sold privately are made inadvertently to subsidize the majority who settle for plain NHS frames, perhaps there is nothing unduly unfair about that. However, optical practitioners would appear more convincing in the role of Robin Hood if they had not so plainly been making a good thing out of it. Until recently, professional regulations made it difficult for the public to compare prices and seek out the best bargain. Although there has been some relaxation recently it is still possible to doubt whether there is not too strong a temptation on practitioners to press dubious customers into buying private glasses instead of NHS ones.

Since the professionals have a statutory monopoly on the sale of optical appliances, the public cannot turn elsewhere — unless, as the Minister for Consumer Affairs a little unfeelingly recommended recently, they go to buy their spectacles abroad. Britain is exceptional in imposing a monopoly of this kind, and Parliament imposed it only as recently as 1958, in the Act which created the General Optical Council on the model of the General Medical Council. Before that date, reading glasses had been sold over the counter as freely as sunglasses are today, and customers had simply tried them on like shoes till they found a pair that suited them. Cheap glasses made in Ho or Taiwan for sale basis might be retail more than £10 today.

Eyes are more than feet. Yet wear wrong spectacles, th may increase fatigue, normally do any harm adult at least. With the case for controls stronger. Whether eye tests pick up early toms of treatable often enough to just present controls is del The weakening of t muscles that occurs age is progressive widespread, and ma lens and eye is straightforward.

The eye is one of th fragile and precious org the body, and any measure to protect it is while. But it is rig consider any monopoly the presumption that ments to restrain trad against the public in unless there is public b that outweighs that disa tage. The government's ence of the monopo optical services to the of Fair Trading last m provides an opportuni give it the fresh examin that all such practices de from time to time. The of proof should lie on who wish to see it mainta and they will need to po good reasons of health ca

## Alliance partnership

*From Mr Alastair J. Brett*

Sir, William Wallace's article, "*Stop the squabbling and get down to a real alliance*" (January 4) raises a number of interesting points about the share-out of seats between Social Democrats and Liberals.

Everyone must realise that the Alliance is a partnership of equals supported by the twin pillars of both parties. If one side pulls out the edifice comes tumbling down, the vote is split, and the old two-party system rides merrily on. I might add that two parties who espouse proportional representation must also accept the logical consequence of proportional representation; that is coalition government, which inevitably means compromise, open-mindedness and a degree of humility rarely found in politicians.

But if the Alliance is a partnership of equals, surely it is only fair to give the Liberals 27 good seats if the 27 Social Democratic MPs are being given a safe run in their own constituencies. This would allow the Liberal MPs to fight their old seats and the 15 next best Liberal candidates to contest seats they only just failed to gain in 1979.

Moreover seats like Croydon, North-West, a former marginal, can now be won by Alliance candidates attracting votes from both other parties. These former marginals have up to now been generally regarded as unwinnable because of the "squeeze factor". But they can now be won and, by giving the Social Democrats the majority of these, the Liberals could then be allowed to fight the majority of those seats where they were a clear second in 1979.

This would not solve the problem in Greenock, where a compromise must be found and some pride swallowed for the sake of the nation. In other problem constituencies, a joint selection meeting of equal numbers of Liberals and Social Democrats might resolve the deadlock with the saner element in both parties voting for the best candidate rather than the party label.

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR BRETT,
Prospective Liberal Parliamentary Candidate,
Paddington,
83 St. Mary Abbot's Court,
Warwick Gardens, W14.

## Queensgate Centre

*From Mr Wyndham Thomas*

Sir, Your Architecture Correspondent purports to write (January 6) about Queensgate, the regional shopping centre we are building in Peterborough's city centre. It will be finished in March, so its form cannot properly be judged yet. No function and content (th most achitectural critics us disregard these).

Nor does Mr McKean see have studied Queensgate wit care his critic's calling requ. Let me deal with three infelic among several.

He says the buildings ar "muddy brick and precast crete". In fact the Stamford b is a very light but warm go buff (and laid almost to pe tion). Secondly, there is no re concrete at all. What there is two façades is a large amoun Ancaster (Lincolnshire) st quite beautiful in its pale cr tone and pristine quality. It is concrete as silk is to shoddy.

Lastly, he romanticises that area was formerly "occupied alleys, lanes, backyards and so historic buildings". In fact wh we came to plan Queensgate the greater part of the site was disused cemetery, some backyards, and open sites used for car parking. There were no alleys or lanes, nor buildings of historic value.

Perhaps Mr McKean's guide was just pulling his leg.

Yours faithfully,
WYNDHAM THOMAS,
General Manager,
Peterborough Development Corporation,
PO Box 3,
Touthill Close,
Peterborough,

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Poland's effect on detente

*From Mr Brian Crozier*

Sir, There is a built-in absurdity in the headline on your second leader in *The Times* of January 7: "How best to save detente". How do you save something that has never existed, or which, if it has, has long since ceased to have any meaning on the Soviet side?

You say that "many erroneous ideas about detente still circulate" in Washington. What has happened in Washington is that the illusions about detente that were officially fostered during the Carter period (at least until the invasion of Afghanistan caused the President to ponder) have been discarded in favour of a more realistic approach to East-West relations.

You also say that it "remains possible" the General Jaruzelski is a patriot trying to save his country from a worse fate. This seems a highly improbable interpretation of the General's career. For five years, until 1965, he was the head of the Central Political Department of the Polish United Workers' Party. Later, he was admitted to the Central Committee and finally to the ruling Politbureau. He is, in other words, the prototype political commissar.

In his press conference of December 23 President Reagan revealed that the proclamation of martial law in Poland was not only drafted but actually printed in Moscow. I do not believe that the President of the United States would make such a statement unless he had evidence to support it. The truth is that the Soviets have refrained from invading Poland because they are afraid of Western reaction, including sanctions against transfers of high technology.

By forcing the Polish armed forces to do the dirty work of repression, they hope to avoid the worse consequences to themselves — in other words, to stimulate the views now being expressed by Dr Genscher and by Theo Sommer (which you praised). Do not forget that the Polish Army is an integral part of the Warsaw Pact forces commanded, in Warsaw itself, by the Soviet Marshal Kulikov.

During the Carter period, the view was often expressed in Western Europe that America was failing to provide leadership. Now that firm leadership *is* provided, the West Europeans seem too timid to take the necessary firm measures and to back the United States. The fiction that the Poles are settling their own affairs among themselves provides them with a contemptible excuse for inaction.

Yours very truly,
BRIAN CROZIER,
318-320 Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, WC2.

## Practical use of social sciences

*From Professor Julius Gould*

Sir, The Social Science Research Council has recently reorganised itself with the much debated aim of increasing its "usefulness". Within months it has been rewarded with a budget cut of over £1m. Moreover, at Sir Keith Joseph's request, its activities are now to be intensively reviewed by Lord Rothschild.

As someone who has ever since its inception been somewhat sceptical about the role and influence of the SSRC, I begin, almost but not quite, to feel sorry for the council. Perhaps its miseries will, after Lord Rothschild has reported, be relieved by its extinction.

But, whatever the outcome, the need for thought and inquiry in the social sciences will not disappear. Despite the existence of the SSRC and the concomitant proliferation within our universities of so many social science departments (and by "social science" I do *not* mean, solely or primarily, "sociology") it would be wrong to believe that the social sciences have been afforded a luxurious research base. In the present period of contraction that base may well be subject to excessive erosion, unless a "restructured" university system makes possible a firm base for fundamental social inquiry, recognising that no government should be expected to put such inquiry at the top of its priorities.

Against this difficult background it is hard to feel much assisted by the remark attributed in today's *Times* (January 8) to a professor of sociology at Aberdeen University: "The facts are themselves left wing, and this is what Tory politicians don't like".

I myself have no such assurances about what "Tory politicians" do, or do not like in the way of social "facts". But the assertion that "the facts are themselves left wing" is clearly absurd. Even if this were true of all or most present "facts", the character of *future*, as yet undiscovered, "facts" cannot be so confidently predicted.

Sir Keith Joseph and Lord Rothschild will, one assumes, approach the matter with greater circumspection. They will know, as most of us do, that the findings of social science inquiry (including economics) neither can nor should be so polemically described or anticipated.

Yours sincerely,
JULIUS GOULD,
381 Derby Road,
Nottingham.

*From Professor D. G. MacRae*

Sir, In most despotisms, ancient or modern, the messenger who brings bad news has been at risk of punishment even to death. This has been as true of the courts of Hitler and Stalin as of, say, the Mamluk sultans.

Apparently some such urges stir in the veins of members of the present Administration. For example, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, as reported by you on January 5, believes that professional economists control the economy. Thankfully they seldom do. They are nearly as much to be punished as weather forecasters for our climate. Perhaps Mr Edwards, Sir Keith Joseph and others should recall that the habit of killing messengers bringing bad tidings is one reason for the decay, failure and overthrow of tyrants. Happily our Administration is not tyrannical nor our institutions despotic.

These issues are further illuminated by your report today (January 7) and the article in *New Society* on the SSRC (Social Science Research Council). Your diarist, a friend of the social sciences, has offered drink to the defenders of these subjects. No one, I am sure, would more enjoy the booze he proffers than I, but I am deterred from entering the fray by his conditions. They also appear to be the conditions which dominate the minds of Sir Keith Joseph, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Edwards, and so on. After all, were Galileo and Newton practical?

On a lesser but high level, was Black impractical and James Watt practical when they were neighbours in the University of Glasgow in the eighteenth century? The British have done very well in science, natural and social. Of course we should not condemn banausic learning — one wants a practical, not a theoretical plumber — but enough is enough.

For every decade but three since 1760 I am more than ready to give three examples of important demonstrable discovery in the social sciences in Britain, and if social statistics constitutes a social science then one of my exceptions vanishes. One cannot always be brief about such things for some are intrinsically difficult, and as all teachers know the obvious is not necessarily immediately transparent.

The truth is that many of our politicians in both major parties have been and are essentially philistine. Alas, so also has been much of the practice of the Social Science Research Council, but it nevertheless remains true that killing messengers is bad and dangerous practice.

I am, your obedient servant,
DONALD G. MacRAE,
Martin White Professor of Sociology of the University of London,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

## Churches and covenanting

*From the Right Reverend K. J. Woollcombe*

Sir, The Churches' Council for Covenanting gave careful consideration to Bishop Alan Clark's letter (January 4) during its first session in 1982. Members were not slow to express their gratitude for the encouraging and gracious conclusion of the letter, but they were perplexed by their inability to understand what the bishop has written about "selective ordination" and "ordination by proxy". These terms do not appear in our proposals and we fear that they may give rise to misunderstanding.

In the Making of the Covenant participants from all the churches offer themselves, members and ministers (individually) and their ministries and churches (representatively), to be renewed and united by God's Holy Spirit to the enrichment of all, that He may give to each whatever spiritual gifts are needed for the wider service authorised thenceforth.

The National Service begins with a corporate act of reconciliation and proceeds to the ordination of new bishops for all the churches. Then follow prayers for the ministers to be reconciled and incorporated in a new relationship within the historic ministry of the catholic Church. Chosen aspirants to the ministry are ordained to the presbyterate by the use of a rite which will become the churches' common ordinal and will be used at subsequent ordinations.

The service concludes with the reaffirmation of baptismal promises to enable all present, representative of the whole people of God, to make the Covenant their own, before they celebrate the Lord's Supper together for the first time. Regional and local services follow the national service and include the same elements to enable all ministers and representatives of all congregations to make their personal response to the Covenant.

What we are proposing to our churches does not involve the ordination of anyone who has already been ordained. It does include the episcopal ordination of those who have not been ordained and ensures that all future ordinations shall be corporate acts of the churches.

The council has always recognised the reservations which prevent the Roman Catholic Church itself from taking part in the Covenant. But we have been encouraged by the continuing participation of its consultant observers not to think that it has reservations about other churches covenanting together.

Yours sincerely,
†KENNETH WOOLLCOMBE,
Chairman, Churches' Council for Covenanting,
Church House,
Dean's Yard,
Westminster, SW1.
January 7.

## In the cold

*From the Director of the British Foundation for Age Research*

Sir, Whilst sub-zero temperatures and the good will of Christmas are still with us, may I draw your readers' attention to a timely and socially responsible donation from an international oil company which has enabled a privately financed research project on hypothermia to start at the School of Medicine of London University College.

The effect of cold on the control of body temperature and the cardiovascular responses in the elderly will be studied so that not only will hypothermia be better understood, but the many illnesses it triggers be reduced, to the relief of the elderly and those responsible for their care.

May we hope that this example will act as a spur to help the elderly and, through research, achieve healthier and therefore happier lives for them?

Yours faithfully.
JOHN ALLFREY,
British Foundation for Age Research,
49 Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

*From Mr F. H. Smith*

Sir, The current weather has served, once again, to highlight the efficiency and indomitable spirit of the British paper boy. My place of work is some four miles from the newsagent, yet today (January 8) our large batch of papers arrived only a few minutes late as, presumably, did those at the other houses on his "round", all of which have long drives covered with inches of virgin snow.

It is difficult enough (I did not even try it) to ride a cycle in such circumstances, but with a large sack of heavy papers the task must be Herculean.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. SMITH,
6 Egley Drive,
Mayford, Woking.

## Living together

*From Mr J. A. Forster*

Sir, Did any of your readers, like me, sense a feeling of shock when they read a review of the report on Living Together by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlins (January 7)?

Did none of the interviewees speak of the sanctity of Christian marriage and the purposes for which it is ordained? Did none talk of integrity between the cohabitees? They certainly spoke of what was convenient and what was mutually and financially advantageous.

Could I suggest that here we have a lack af personal respect and personal integrity which is at the centre of Britain's problems today?

Yours faithfully,
J. FORSTER,
The Orchard,
Chapel Lane,
Wilmslow, Cheshire.

## In the mind to suffer

*From the Secretary-General, the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults*

Sir, I fully support Peggy Jay's initiative (January 6) to resolve the "residual confusion in the public mind between the mentally ill and the mentally handicapped", and I am grateful for her kind comments about MENCAP's public impact. However, it seems to me that even if her faith in your readers is rewarded and a new generic term for mentally ill people is coined, this will only scratch the surface of the problem.

The fact is that people who suffer from *any* mental disadvantage (whether it be a handicap from birth or a developing illness) are generally thought of in this country as "loonies", "mongies" or even worse. Until young people are adequately educated about the true facts concerning the mentally disadvantaged, and are reminded of the sobering fact that "there but for the grace of God go I", mentally handicapped and mentally ill people alike will continue to be treated with ridicule and derision.

No amount of terminological tinkering will change that. Pejorative words arise, willy-nilly, through constant misuse.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN RIX, Secretary-General,
The Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults
MENCAP National Centre,
123 Golden Lane, EC1.
January 7.

*From Mr B. A. Young*

Sir, If, as Mrs Jay suggests (January 6), there is really a difficulty in finding a new adjective for the mentally handicapped, would it not be a good idea to take a deep breath and use the decent English word "mad"? It is universally understood, is in all the dictionaries, and has no more pejorative quality than "mentally handicapped".

I suggest that once we have taken this courageous step we should once again call the physically handicapped "cripples". Is honest English to be for ever concealed under a mask of excessive concern for the unfortunate?

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. A. YOUNG,
Clyde House,
1 Station Street,
Cheltenham,
January 6.

## Nijinsky material

*From Mr Kyril FitzLyon*

Sir, Mr John Heilpern (*The Times*, January 2) is mistaken in thinking that "there are no crucial differences between [Nijinsky's] original notebooks and Romola [Nijinska's] published version, save for the scatological sections". If my unexpurgated translation of the notebooks is ever published he will see that they contain a great deal of new material and contradict the published version on a number of fairly important points. They certainly do not warrant the assertion that "Nijinsky had little interest in sex".

Much has been made by psychiatrists and others (though not by Mr Heilpern in his article) of Nijinsky's self-identification with God in his signature at the end of the published version: "God Nijinsky". In fact, however, the signature reads: "God and Nijinsky" — a very different matter.

Adler's analysis as summarised by Mr Heilpern may well be correct, but it rests on some dubious assumptions. He insists particularly on the effect produced on Nijinsky by being placed "in the aristocratic Imperial Ballet School at St Petersburg", where he felt slighted by pupils of "better schooling and background", was despised for being poor and was handicapped by his Polish accent.

Surely none of this is true. There was nothing aristocratic about the ballet school, where most pupils came from poor families with a similar background to Nijinsky, some more modest, some less so, many of them Polish (eg Kshessinska). Nijinsky's Russian was better than his Polish. He found Polish difficult to understand — at least, so he says in his notebooks.

Yours etc,
K. FITZLYON,
2 Arlington Cottages,
Sutton Lane, W4.

## Proper names

*From the Chairman of The Orion Insurance Company, Limited*

Sir, The honours system is well known for its power to baffle those who issue advertising circulars. Fifty years ago my headmaster was one of the first to receive simultaneously from a firm one envelope addressed to Dr Cyril Norwood and the other to D.Litt, Esq.

Ernestine Carter, the notable journalist, tells me that she still cherishes an American paper which addressed her as "Mrs Ernestine Obe".

Now the word processor has begun to make its mark in this sphere. A world-famous motor company, after revving up with an envelope addressed to "Sir A Part Gcb, Orion Ins Co Ltd" has gone into top gear at the beginning of the letter itself with "Dear Mr Gcb".

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY PART,
The Orion Insurance Company Limited,
70 King William Street, EC4.

## Sanctity of life

*From Professor P. A. Jewell*

Sir, Your correspondents, the Reverend David Campbell and other members of the Church of England (January 5), refer to the sanctity of human life but they fail completely to take account of the intrusion of modern medical technology into matters of life and death. They refer only to the immorality of terminating life and say nothing about the immorality of imposing life, by artificial means, where by a natural course of events death would have supervened. Moreover, confusion is created by the assumption that adults and newborn, doctors, parents and the state, can all be constrained by the same set of principles.

Most people would agree with the moral principles that are outlined where they are applicable to adults. The issues are acute where the birth of a child suffering from a severe defect poses the problem. The treatment applied may not be normal but can be "supernormal" thereby enforcing the survival of a desperately crippled infant. The application of modern electronic techniques, drawing on space technology, coupled with new physiological knowledge, could in time keep almost any foetus alive however deformed it might be. To accomplish this may be seen as a challenge to medical technology actually sanctioned by the stated moral principles.

Parents do have more right than others when they face such problems and should be able to turn to doctors for supportive advice. Their guide should be a compassionate code, formulated with humility and care, and not rigid principles pontificated by the Church or enshrined in laws issued by the state.

Yours sincerely,
P. A. JEWELL,
Mary Marshall and Arthur Walton Professor of Physiology of Reproduction,
Physiological Laboratory,
Cambridge.
January 6.

## Not cricket?

*From Colonel F. M. Hill*

Sir, "China will open its first golf course in 1983" (page 3 of today's issue, December 31).

I well remember as a boy in Tientsin, before World War One, my parents playing golf on the course there.

Owing to the indiscriminate choice of burial places by the Chinese for their ancestors there was a local rule that "Balls falling in an open grave may be picked out without penalty".

I am, Sir, etc,
F. M. HILL,
The Old Pub,
Monkton Deverill,
Warminster,
Wiltshire.

# SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales's visit to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which was cancelled on February 14 last year because of the announcement of his engagement to Lady Diana Spencer, will take place on March 15.

The Duke and Duchess of [illegible] will visit British Aerospace, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, [illegible] February 9.

The Duke of Kent, vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will chair the Export Europe conference at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, and visit the Ancoats Youth Centre on February 4.

Mrs David Lees-Millais gave birth to a son in Western Australia on Sunday.

## Forthcoming Marriages

**Lord Poltimore and Miss S. A. [illegible]**

The engagement is announced between Mark [illegible] the late Hon Anthony [illegible] and Mrs Guy Elmes, [illegible] Cottage, Donnington [illegible] Newbury, Berkshire, [illegible] daughter of Dr and [illegible] Miles, of The Old [illegible], Caythorpe, Lincolnshire.

**The Hon [illegible] A. B. Chetwynd-Talbot and [illegible] Bradley**

The engagement is announced between [illegible] younger son of the late [illegible] of Shrewsbury and [illegible] and of Nadine Countess of Shrewsbury, and Sarah, [illegible] of Mr and Mrs Simon [illegible] of Thundridge Hill, [illegible] Hertfordshire.

**[illegible] H. Baines and [illegible] C. J. Guyot**

The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Baines, of [illegible]debigge, Worcestershire, and Cecile, youngest daughter of Mme Denise Tallon, of Castillon La Bataille, Gironde, France.

**Mr J. R. T. Blackett and Miss P. G. R. Villanueva**

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. B. G. Blackett, of Wallmodenstrasse 47, Hannover, West Germany, and Paz Gertrudis, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Generoso Villanueva, of Manila, Philippines.

**Dr D. N. Cannadine and Dr L. J. Colley**

The engagement is announced between David Nicholas, only son of the late Mr S. D. Cannadine and of Mrs Cannadine, and Linda Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Colley.

**Mr M. R. H. Jordan and Miss L. A. Messer**

The engagement is announced between Marcus, second son of Major and Mrs Michael Jordan, of Colehayes Lodge, Bovey Tracey, Devon, and Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Cholmeley Messer, of the Manor House, Normandy, Surrey.

**Mr A. H. McDermott and Miss M. J. Durkin**

The engagement is announced between Anthony Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. H. McDermott, of Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mary Judith, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Durkin, of Battledown, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

**Mr N. M. B. Roberts and Miss S. D. Leslie**

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major-General G. P. B. Roberts, CB, DSO, MC, of Greenbank, Mayfield, Sussex, and the late Mrs Desiree Roberts, and Sarah, elder daughter of the late Major A. W. Leslie, MC, and Mrs Shirley Leslie, of the High House, Ninfield Road, Bexhill, Sussex.

**Mr B. S. Rymarenko and Miss V. Choppen**

The forthcoming marriage is announced between Bohdan, son of the late Dr Seraphim Rymarenko, and Mrs Oksana Radysh, of New York, and Valerie Delia, daughter of Mrs and Mrs E. F. Choppen, of Wendover, Buckinghamshire.

**Mr D. Smythe and Miss M. Glogan**

The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs Charles Smythe, of Whindrum, Methven, Perthshire, and Moyra, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Glogan, of Field Cottage, Hastings, East Sussex.

**Mr C. J. R. Tollast and Miss I. F. Harrison**

The engagement is announced between Crispin, son of Mr R. M. Tollast and Mrs E. M. Clague, of South Street, Ditchling, Sussex, and Ianthe, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs R. N. Harrison, of Stone House, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

**Mr M. J. Turner and Miss D. M. St. C. Weir**

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Turner, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Diana, daughter of Mr David Weir, of Bristol, and Mrs Stephen Cox, of Boars Head, Sussex.

**Mr J. D. Wellesley Wesley and Miss E. L. Romanes**

The engagement is announced between James Dermot, younger son of Mr and Mrs Dermot Wellesley Wesley, of Lullenden, East Grinstead, Sussex, and Elizabeth Lauderdale, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Romanes, of Choseley House, Knowl Hill, Berkshire.

**Flight Lieutenant J. Zammit-Lucia, RAF, and Miss S. L. Gilpin**

The engagement is announced between Joseph, son of Dr and Mrs A. Zammit, of B'Kara, Malta, and Sarah Louise, daughter of the late Mr A. Gilpin, MBE, JP, and Mrs W. Gilpin, of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.

## Luncheon

**Sino-British Trade Council**

Sir John Keswick, vice-president of the Sino-British Trade Council, was host at a luncheon given in honour of Mr Liu Chin-sheng, Commercial Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, at the Café Royal yesterday.

## Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company for the ensuing year:

Mr R. W. Nichols, Master; Mr Norman Harding, Mr Brian Toye, Mr R. F. W. Payne and Mr R. R. Elliott, Wardens.

## Latest appointments

Commander John Newing, to be head of Scotland Yard's community relations branch.

Mrs Wendy Smith to be principal of Denman College, the Women's Institute's college at Marcham, Abingdon.

## CORRECTION

Mr Alan Mackie Coventry, not Mr Thomas Mackie Coventry as stated on December 31, has been appointed a full-time chairman of Industrial Tribunals in the Manchester region.



Concorde faced some unusual competition at Heathrow Airport London, yesterday when Dr Who's Tardis materialized next to the supersonic airliner. A new series of "Dr Who" is being filmed by BBC Television with Peter Davison (centre) as the doctor, and his screen assistants played by Janet Fielding (left) and Sarah Sutton.

# Champions go one better

**By a Bridge Correspondent**

The thirty-second annual Midland Bridge Congress at Droitwich was completed on Sunday night with reduced numbers in the main events.

The championship pairs for the Foster Cup was won by N. J. Stevens and W. P. Crook, of Nottinghamshire, who went one better than last year, when they won the subsidiary event for the Cooke-Porter Cup.

RESULTS: Mixed pairs: 1. R Ogg, Mrs D Georgovic (Warwicks) 320; 2. M Allen, Mrs M Armstrong (Warwicks) 315; 3. Wing Commander and Mrs A Hickox (Worcs) Ditch winners, 306.

Championship pairs: Foster Cup: 1. N J Stevens, W P Crook (Notts) 290; 2. G F Howard, D J Jones (Warwicks) 275; 3. M J Downing, B A Raine (Worcs) 270.

Secondary pairs: 1. Mr and Mrs M H Horton (Notts) 289; 2. M Allen and Mrs M Armstrong (Warwicks) 275; 3. Mr and Mrs C Gammon (Worcs) 256.

Championship teams for Hayward Cup: 1. D J Jones, M A Northwood, R Flood, R Bowles (Warwicks) 109; 2. Mr and Mrs M H Horton, N J Stevens, W P Crook (Notts) 94.

Secondary teams for Littleford-Healey Cup: 1. N Currie, N Woosnam (Warwicks), Mrs P Paxon, P Burton (Staffs) 104; 2. M Heddom, S Browne, N Hoten, C Traynor (Warwicks) 92.

## Birthdays today



Mr James Mortimer, general secretary designate of the Labour Party, who is 61.

Sir Charles Ball, 58; Mr H. G. H. Barratt, 77; Lord Black, 89; Lord Boardman, 63; Air Vice-Marshal S. O. Bufton, 74; the Hon Sir Richard Butler, 53; Mr James Byan Shaw, 79; Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Elkins, 79; Mr Brendan Foster, 34; Miss Anne Howells, 41; Mr Denys Milne, 56; Sir John S. Rennie, 65; Lord Russell of Killowen, 74; Major-General F. J. Walsh, 82.

## Latest wills

Dr Colm Angus McDonnell, of Monkstown, co Dublin, left estate in England, Wales and the Republic of Ireland valued at £6,099,634. He left £100,000 to his wife to promote as she thinks fit "a certain scheme for the advancement of medical science in accordance with instructions which I have given her".

Dr Hubert Alfred Turner, of Worthing, West Sussex, lecturer at Nottingham University, left estate valued at £99,089 net. After a small personal bequest, he left the residue to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

Major-General Sir Randle Guy Feilden, of Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire, a former chairman of the Turf Board, left unsettled estate valued at £1,087,640 net.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):

Bliss, Mr Thomas, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire ..........£202,542
Dainty, Miss Lesley, of Swanmore, Hampshire ..........£246,655
Godbold, Mr Frederick Gurnham, of Metfield, Suffolk ..........£263,059
Lloyd, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Pughe, of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, AOC-in-C Bomber Command 1950-53 ..........£170,336
Pawson, Mrs Pamela Lovibond, of Ashmore, Salisbury ..........£336,185
Pepperell, Mr Dennis Percival William, of Salisbury, motor engineer ..........£203,672
Saxton, Mr Geoffrey Leslie, of Roehampton, London, company director ..........£227,940

## Clifton College

Term begins today with 592 boys on the roll, of whom 53 are in the preparatory school. Mr John Davenport joins the staff as director of music. M. T. [illegible]ows (Dakyns' House) is head of school and I. M. F. [illegible] (Wiseman's House) is second head of school.

A performance of the Brahms *German Requiem* will be given at the Colston Hall on Tuesday, March 16 in conjunction with the choral societies of Badminton School and Clifton High School. Confirmation by the Bishop of Bristol will be on Sunday, March 14. Term ends on March 31.

The OC reunion will be held on May 15/16 for those born before 1919.

## Bedford High School

Spring Term begins today and ends on March 15. A joint performance of the *St Matthew Passion* will be given at Ouse School on Sunday, February [illegible] at 7.45 pm, and at Bedford Corn Exchange on Tuesday, February 9, at 7.30 pm. The hockey team leaves for the United States on March 21. Full details of centenary events are now available from the Centenary Secretary, B.H.S.

Details of the memorial service for Miss M. G. Watkins will be announced later.

## Bryanston School

Spring Term began yesterday. The head of school is Michael M. Voisin. There will be performances of *The Mikado* on January 21, 22 and 23. The exeat will be from February 13 to 16 and term ends on March 19.

## Dean Close School

Lent Term begins today and half-term is February 19 to 23. On March 14, at 11.00 am, the confirmation service takes place in the chapel and on the same evening, at 7.45 pm, Mendelssohn's *Elijah* is being performed by the school choral society in the Town Hall. Term ends on Friday, March 26.

## Denstone College

Lent Term began on January 11 and will end on March 26. Half-term is from February 12 to 16. The annual music competition is on February 1 and March 16 and Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* will be performed on March 22. The OD Sevens, and a sponsored run to be started by the Lord Lieutenant for Staffordshire, Sir Arthur Bryan, in aid of the expedition to Inaccessible Island, take place on March 21. The Ven J. F. Richardson will distribute the Moorsom Bequest at the end-of-term dinner.

## Epsom College

Lent Term at Epsom College begins today with 594 boys and 43 girls in the school. A. R. Mahoney (Fa) is head of school and A. F. Fernandes ([illegible]) is captain of hockey. The choral society and orchestra are performing *Elijah*, by Mendelssohn, on Sunday, January 31 in the chapel, and the school play *The National Health*, by Peter Nichols, will be on March 17, 18, 19 and 20.

## Felixstowe College

Spring Term begins today at Felixstowe College. Half-term will be from February 19 to 23 and term will end with the confirmation service on March 27.

## Kelly College

Easter Term begins today. The Kelly College Music Society will give performances of *Amahl and the Night Visitors* on January 22 and 23; there will be a Lower School production of the Miracle Plays on March 17, 18 and 19, and the Kelly Orchestra and Choral Society will perform both parts of Bach's *St Matthew Passion* in St Andrew's Church, Plymouth, on March 21. On March 1 there is a careers seminar for the lower sixth [illegible]led by Sir Alan Dalton, of English China Clays, who will talk on "What industry has to offer".

The OK Dinner will take place at the Café Royal on January 16. Tickets can still be obtained from the hon secretary (Esher 62512).

## Kent College, Canterbury

Term starts today and ends on Thursday, April 1. Elaine Whitbread and Michael Allchin continue as head prefects. Alexandra Shenton and Gordon Mockett are captains of hockey. The entrance examination for scholarships, assisted places and fee-paying places, both for boarders and day pupils, will take place on Wednesday, February 17. The Frank Mason Hockey Tournament will be held at the school on Thursday, March 18. The Old Canterburians' hockey matches will take place on Sunday, March 28, and the preacher at evening service on that day will be the Rev Jim Bates.

## The King's School, Canterbury

Lent Term begins today. M. G. I. Brash is captain of school. The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold a confirmation for the school in the cathedral on March 7. Term will end on March 25.

## The Leys

Lent Term at The Leys begins today. The senior prefect is J. P. Mitchell and the captain of hockey A. N. Palmer. The half-term exeat is from February 19 to 23. The joint Methodist-Anglican confirmation service will be held on March 24 and term ends on March 25.

## Queen Ethelburga's School

Spring Term at Queen Ethelburga's School, Harrogate, opens today. Miss R. M. Doyle has joined the staff in charge of geography. Preparations are in hand for the opening of the new junior day department in September. Half term is from March 18 to 23, and the first exchange visit to France is due to take place from March 10. House plays will take place in March and term will end on Wednesday, March 24.

## Rugby School

Lent Term commenced on Sunday, January 10. The head of school is D. R. H. Pease-Watkin and the captain of hockey is R. J. Bristow. Term ends on March 25.

## St Lawrence College

Lent Term begins today and ends on March 27. S. G. Brown is head of the school and S. W. Cook is captain of hockey. The Bishop of Dover is to conduct the confirmation service on Sunday February 28. There will be an open-day for preparatory schools on March 16, and John Binfield's production of *As You Like It* will take place March 16-20. OL Day, with the society's annual general meeting and Easter dinner at the college, will be Saturday, March 27.

## Wycliffe College

1982 is Wycliffe's centenary year. Boarders return today for the Spring Term. R. W. Morris (Ward's) is head of school. The Headmaster will be pleased to forward full details of the year's centenary celebrations which will include Antony Hopkins's opera, *Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggar Man, Saint*, conducted by the composer (March 4 and 5); the school play (March 12 and 13); a performance of Handel's *Messiah*, (March 21); a tour of Romania for musicians, oarsmen and rugby teams (March 31-April 9); the centenary ball (May 28) and OW Weekend (July 10 and 11). *The History of Wycliffe College* by S. G. H. Loosley, will be published in May.

## 25 Years Ago

From The Times of Thursday January 10 1957

### Sir A. Eden resigns

The dramatic train of events which led to the Prime Minister's sudden and unexpected resignation last night began when Sir Anthony Eden received on Tuesday the report of four doctors on the unsatisfactory state of his health. He informed the Queen of this report — and presumably of his wish to resign at once — when he had an audience of her Majesty at Sandringham on Tuesday evening. Having stayed with Lady Eden overnight at Sandringham, the Prime Minister returned to London by train yesterday afternoon and reached 10 Downing Street about 2pm. A meeting of the Cabinet was summoned, and about the same time it became known that the Queen was returning to London

# Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Many readers, in answer to my recent question about telepathy and coincidences, have written to tell me about their experiences. As my question was one I had put to myself while shaving the other day *and not mentioned to anyone out loud*, I find this quite extraordinary.

Here are a few of the most inexplicable letters:

Sir, Three summers ago I was caught in one of those terrible traffic jams that sometimes happen near Exeter. After the motorway traffic had remained immobile for nearly an hour a lot of the drivers got out to stroll about and chat to each other. I myself was passing the time of day with a man in an old Citroen, when I suddenly had this overpowering feeling that he and I were very closely connected.

Upon close questioning, I discovered that he was my long-lost brother, Frank. Overjoyed, I returned to my own car to fetch my family, but when I returned he had disappeared, and in his place at the wheel sat a woman I had never seen before.

I challenge anyone to explain this.

yours etc

Sir, In 1979 I read an item in a newspaper containing information which I was the only person in the world to know.

I was stuck in a traffic jam near Exeter at the time. In fact, I had just been approached by a nutter from a nearby car who insisted that I was his long-lost brother, which I agreed for the sake of peace and quiet. Just when I thought we'd got rid of him, my wife said: "Oh Lord, he's coming back with all his family — hide under the rug on the back seat and I'll get rid of him."

Anyway, to cut a long story short, I was stuck under the rug reading a newspaper to while the time away, when I came to the following item: "During a massive traffic jam near Exeter today, police found a missing man in a car stuck in the snarl-up. He is now helping them with their inquiries."

At that very moment there was a knock on my car window. It was the police. I subsequently helped them with their inquiries.

I defy anyone to explain this.

yours etc.

Sir, I work for a well-known national newspaper. About three years ago I was with a few other journalists doing the silly-summer-season routine. This consists of putting entirely fictitious stories in the paper in order to fill up space. You have to make them untraceable, of course. For instance, I remember we often combined the seasonal motorists-in-big-snarl-up story with the police-detain-man story to make a man-found-in-traffic-jam story, which by its very nature can never be checked up on. I know it sounds silly, but it whiles the time away.

Anyway, that's by the by. The thing is that we were all staring out of the window on one particularly blank day when we saw a war-time Messerschmitt fighter fly past and disappear. Was this collective hallucination? A kind of 25-year time shift? A ghostly reappearance from some tragic wartime incident?

I challenge anyone to throw light on this incident.

yours etc

Sir, about three years ago I was doing stuntwork for a film company. As far as I remember, it was a corny second World War epic and I was flying some beat-up old German plane *(I have a strange, uncanny feeling that this correspondence has gone on longh enough. - Ed.)*

# OBITUARY

## BRIG R. C. B. ANDERSON

### Command of the 1st Argylls at Sidi Barrani

A correspondent writes:

Brigadier R. C. B. Anderson, DSO, MC, late the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on January 3. He was 86.

Brigadier Anderson was born on March 13, 1895, the son of William Anderson, Solicitor. He was commissioned into the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on May 6, 1915, and served with the 2nd Battalion in France, finishing the war as a Company Commander, having been awarded the MC and being very seriously wounded in both ankles, an injury from which he never fully recovered.

In 1919 he assumed command of the Cadre of the 2nd Battalion and brought it back to Colchester in May 1919. On the re-formation of the 2nd Battalion he reverted to Company Commander and service followed in Ireland, West Indies and China. During this period he was in charge of the now legendary Military Band Tour of New Zealand in 1926 which lasted a year and during which the Band was conducted by Bandmaster Ricketts, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated last year.

After a tour as Commandant of the Hong Kong Volunteer Force, he returned to the 1st Battalion in 1939 as second in command and proceeded with it to Palestine where he was Mentioned in Despatches for operations during the troubles prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. In October 1940 he assumed command of the 1st Battalion and will be mainly remembered for the great skill with which he handled it at the Battle of Sidi Barrani, the first land victory by the British Army in the Second World War, for which he was awarded the DSO.

He was still in command in April and May 1941 when the Battalion was involved in the heavy fighting in Crete, culminating in the evacuation to Egypt. For his part in this battle, he was Mentioned in Despatches. In April 1942 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and took over command of 29 (East African) Brigade.

He retired in 1948 and settled in London and from then on played a leading part in all aspects of regimental affairs, including Chairmanship of the London Branch of the Regimental Association. At the time of his death, he was the oldest member of the Caledonian Club.

He also undertook the mammoth task of bringing the history of the Regiment up to date for the period 1909 to 1954 and it is probably for this work and for the part he played at Sidi Barrani that he will be best remembered by future generations. He was unmarried.

## MR JIRO HORIKOSHI

Mr Jiro Horikoshi, generally accredited with the chief design role in the creation of the "Zero" carrier borne fighter which gave Japan's naval air forces air superiority in the opening phases of the war in the Pacific, died in Tokyo yesterday. He was 78.

Jiro Horikoshi had graduated in engineering from Tokyo University and joined Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd in 1927. He designed a number of military aircraft in the 1930s but achieved his most striking success with the Mitsubishi A6M5, known as the "Zeke" but to become almost legendary to Allied airmen in the Pacific under its better known nickname, "Zero".

The fighter went through five design stages, the first of which, "Zeke" 11 was the standard carrier-borne fighter in the Japanese Navy at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. With a range of over 1,000 miles and excellent manoeuvrability the Zero at first caused considerable trouble to American pilots flying aircraft of lesser performance and lower tactical radius. However, the introduction by the Americans of the US Navy's Grumman Hellcat, and Chance Vought Corsair and the USAAF's Lockheed Lightning ended the dominance of the Zero which was not able to match these aircraft at altitude.

Jiro Horikoshi had, in recent years, participated in the development of the YS-11, a short haul commercial aircraft from Mitsubishi. He was also a Professor at the Defence Institute and at Nippon University.

## MR HADDON WHITAKER

Mr Haddon Whitaker, OBE, who died on January 5 at the age of 73, was chairman and managing director of Whitaker & Sons Ltd, publishers of *The Bookseller* and of *Whitaker's Almanack*.

He read economics at Cambridge, and after working elsewhere joined the firm in 1932, when, like so many other publishing houses at that time, it was in severe financial difficulties. By hard work and careful management he restored it to financial health, helped by Edmond Segrave, the editor of *The Bookseller*. The two, though totally different in character, had a successful business relationship that lasted some forty years.

He was a good servant of the book trade and with his colleagues was responsible for providing the bibliographical services on which those working with books rely. While he was managing director, Whitaker's, together with the British book trade, introduced Standard Book Numbering, now the accepted worldwide international system.

Haddon Whitaker was a complex character. He was in his youth a considerable athlete, narrowly missing a rowing blue at Cambridge. Later in life he suffered a severe coronary attack and had to change his whole style of life, something he endured with typical stoicism. Shy by nature, he presented a somewhat uncompromising appearance to the world, but he was in fact a person of sensitivity and delicacy of feeling, something attested to by a group of friends who were devoted to him. He will be greatly missed, not least by these.

## PROFESSOR G. F. NICHOLSON

J.F.W.B. writes:

Graham Franklin Nicholson, a great nephew of Sir John Franklin, the arctic explorer, died on December 31, 1981, at the age of 87.

A scholar, he devoted his professional life to naval technological education. As Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, he had many distinguished students, one being the Royal Prince who later became King George VI. Lord Louis Mountbatten attended his lectures before writing the Admiralty Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy for 1932, a widely used work.

Educated at Christ's Hospital, he also served an engineering apprenticeship in Berlin where he attended courses at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute.

An early volunteer in the First World War he served in Salonica. His erudition and scholarship made a great impression on staff and students alike at Greenwich but the associated enthusiasm carried all with him.

His various retirement appointments included, in Nigeria, the chair of Electrical Engineering at Zaria and Dean of Engineering at Ibadan. He was actively engaged in the Scouting Movement throughout his life.

He lived in Wimbledon and devoted a number of years to the study of Wimbledon Common about which he published a work which includes a detailed map of its footpaths. He leaves behind him a host of friends, colleagues and students who are better people for their association with him.

## PROFESSOR C. B. B. DOWNMAN

Professor Charles Beaumont Benoy Downman, died at home on January 4 after a long illness bravely endured.

Charles Downman was born in 1916 and educated at the City of London School and St Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London. Following his preclinical studies he obtained a first class honours degree in physiology before qualifying in medicine in 1941.

From the time he qualified he was devoted to the study of physiology. His first mentor was Professor B. A. McSwiney, FRS, who, at the Sherrington Department of Physiology, St Thomas's Hospital, introduced Downman to the study of the nervous system through vaso-motor responses and the sensitivity of the small bowel.

In October 1947 Charles Downman married Thais Barakan, and the following year they went together to the University of Otago where they worked jointly with Professor (later Sir John) Eccles, FRS. This collaboration grew into a friendship which flowered over the years.

Returning to England Charles Downman was appointed to the Sophia Jex-Blake Professorship of Physiology at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, University of London in 1960, a post which he held until his early retirement, due to illness, in 1980.

During his time at both St. Thomas's and the Royal Free Medical Schools Charles Downman was a trusted and respected colleague, always willing to give more than he took. He was admired by students who will long remember the quiet humour contained, inconspicuously, in his lectures.

His quiet wisdom was also in demand within the University of London, and the full extent of his contribution both to physiology and to the University has yet to be fully appreciated. Charles Downman enjoyed the blessing of a devoted wife and two children all of whom survive him. This quiet man will long remain in the thoughts of many who knew him.

## Legal appointments

also on page 17

Betting on the future, Page 13

Buess News

TUESDAY JANUARY 12 1982

Edinburgh bank storm Page 13

# £115m wiped off Royal Bank shares

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Nearly £115m was wiped off the value of The Royal Bank of Scotland on the stock market yesterday after reports that the Monopolies Commission has recommended against both takeover bids for the group from Standard Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Royal Bank's shares tumbled from 193p to 135p at one stage, finally closing at 142p. Jobbers also reported that 500,000 shares were sold in the market late on Friday.

The Government will discuss the Monopolies Commission recommendations this week and publication of the Commission's report is expected soon, although it was not originally planned for this week. On Thursday, Royal Bank directors are likely to be closely questioned by shareholders at the annual meeting in Edinburgh.

The Monopolies Commission's report has been circulated in Whitehall by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, with the Foreign Office, Scottish Office, Treasury and Bank of England all receiving copies. The bids for the Royal Bank have caused controversy in Whitehall with the Department of Trade and Foreign Office both concerned that the blocking of Hongkong and Shanghai's bid should impair trading relations with Hongkong and the Far East.

The Bank of England nailed its colours firmly to a merger between Standard Chartered and the Royal Bank, and Mr Gordon Richardson the Governor, has made no secret of his fierce opposition to the Hongkong and Shanghai bid.

The Department of Trade refused to comment on the reports that the Commission had recommended against both bids and the Royal Bank of Scotland said it did not know when the report would be published.

The City has been taken by surprise at the prospect that both bids would be blocked, and remains unconvinced that the Royal Bank will stay independent. The view in the stock market was that, without a bid, the Royal Bank's shares should be trading at an even lower level.

Mr Biffen has powers under the 1973 Fair Trading Act to overturn the Commission's recommendations if it finds a merger against the public interest. There is no precedent for this in the case of a merger, although last month the Government took the unusual step of rejecting the Commission's recommendations on credit cards.

There is expected to be support from government free-marketeers for allowing both bids and letting market forces decide. Mrs Thatcher is known to be interested in the outcome and may be unhappy if the bids are blocked because of the Scottish issues involved and loss of control from Edinburgh and the erosion of Scottish owned industry. These are thought to figure prominently in the Commission's findings.

# ACC bid expected from a'Court

By Philip Robinson and Paul Maidment

Shares of Associated Communications Corporation were suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday amid widespread belief that Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, the Australian newspaper and television company owner, was preparing to make a full takeover bid for the group and to replace Lord Grade as head of the company.

Discussions were going on last night on proposals for ACC to relinquish control of its Midlands television franchise, Central Independent Television, where it has 51 per cent of the votes and as such comes under the jurisdiction of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Ownership of Central is the key to whether Mr a'Court will be able to make a bid for ACC. The IBA indicated last night that the Australian who has built up a multi-million pound empire in seven years would never control a British television company and that it was expecting to hear formal proposals from ACC over Central's ownership later this week.

ACC is due to hold a full board meeting on Wednesday at which the proposals will be discussed. With Central out of ACC control, Mr Holmes a'Court would be free to bid.

It is likely that the price he would offer for the non-voting shares — the top price paid for his 50.1 per cent is 60p — would have to be on an agreed basis.

Meanwhile, ACC's undertaking not to pay over cash or sell property to Mr Jack Gill the dismissed group managing director was extended in the High Court when the Post Office pension fund presented an amended etition opposing the payoff. The hearing was adjourned

## Weather and US court action may hit BSC

# el break-even hopes receding

By Our Industrial Staff

Steel Corpor- programme adly by the nd the action es steel pro- ti — dumping ropean manu- lan MacGre- of British esterday that which could dration about production, nd start up c actions of Ueel producers "shadow" over hreaking even inancial year.

as stopped at th Steel's main plscraig, Port Tawern — and users have been mle two South Wls.

r also warned thuction expec- taby the action of States pro- du the Corpor- ato "look care- fupresent plant cover the next fewhich could rer job losses.

BSC exported ab to 400,000 ton quality steel products to the United States and expected to see this rise to between 400,000 and 500,000 tonnes.

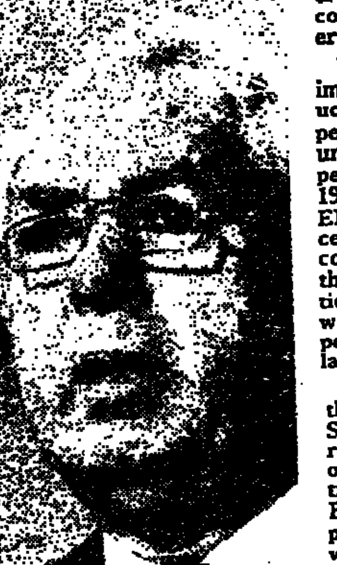
Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's Industry Commissioner, warned that the American steel industry's action risked setting off a "snowballing of protectionist sentiment".

"Protectionism is no longer a risk, its a probability", he told a press conference in Brussels.

He hinted that the moves being taken by United States industry to exclude European manufacturers from the American market could help deter Europeans form following the American line on sanctions towards the Soviet Union.

"If some one comes along and says don't sell steel and steel tubes to Eastern Europe and then says you can't sell these products to our market, its bound to cloud the dialogue", he said.

Viscount Davignon deplored the American decision which appeared to result from the intransigence of the country's steel companies and their determination to force a "draconian" reduction of imports of steel into the United States from the European community.



Mr Ian MacGregor: weathering storm.

The European industry, the commissioner said, had a duty to prove that the seven American companies that are to file anti dumping and countervailing duty actions against steel companies in Britain, France, Itlay, West ermany and the Benelux countries have a "completely erroneous" case.

While overall American imports of those steel products covered by the European Coal and Steel Community treaty had fallen by 10 per cent between 1979 and 1981. The deliveries from the EEC had fallen by 16 per cent. Imports from the community had fallen faster than apparent steel consumption in the United States which had fallen by only 12 per cent between 1979 and last year.

These figures undermined the charge by the United States that the EEC was responsible for the problems of the American steel industry, he said, pointing out that Europeans had even less patience with the argument when they saw US Steel launching an expensive takeover bid for an oil company like Marathon.

The eight companies involved in the action are: US Steel, Armco, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Cyclops, Inland Steel, LTV corporation's, Jones and Laughlin Steel and National Steel.

# Threat of strikes hits the pound

By John Whitmore, Financial Corespondent

Sterling fell sharply on foreign exchange markers yesterday in response to the general strength of the dollar and worries over prospective industrial troubles in the U.K.

The pound, which opened around the $1.90 level, finished 3¼ cents down on Friday's London close at $1.8865. This takes it back to the levels ruling just before Christmas. The pound's index against a basket of currencies slipped 0.8 to 91.0.

In New York, the dollar closed at $1.8840 to the pound and at DM2.2915.

The dollar's strength was sparked off by the smaller than expected fall in the United States money supply reported on Friday and the fear that money figures due out at the end of this week will show a large increase.

With dollar interest rates tending to turn firmer in response to this, the United States currency advanced on a wide front. It finished 2¼ pfennigs higher at DM 2.2815 and the Bank of England dollar index showed a 0.9 gain to 108.2

Notably weak against the dollar was gold. The bullion price broke through its 1981 closing "low" of $390, recorded last August, to end the day $11½ down at $389.

In addition to the general demand for the dollar, sterling was also unsettled by the prospective rail stoppage and the possibility that the miners will vote to strike for their pay claim.

In domestic money markets, heavy intervention by the Bank of England kept short term interest rates on an even keel for most of the day, though the overnight rate did jump to 20 per cent for late balances.

The Bank revised downwards an original forecast of a shortage of £550m to one of £450m at midday. At that stage it bought £429m of bills. After lunch it bought a further £105m.

The rate of interest on certificates of tax deposit is to go up to 15½ per cent from today for deposits used to meet scheduled tax liabilities.

□ On the New York stock exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average closed down 16.07 at 850.46.

Financial Editor page 13

# Uing srds rDC

d Blake
cs Editor

Hernment benefit easing of the reced living standar ½ per cent in the er of last year. The the first since the r of 1980 and still g standards 3 per their level a year The boost, how enough to allow to replenish their

Calso did well in the ith a rise of roug cent in profits afterng companies invol North Sea and the stock appreciation

Th figures show that nal sector and compre doing well. Cutbaort time working ased amounts of overtied wages and salari 2½ per cent. Grant entral government by 7½ per cent, mostl h increases in supple benefits. Total ent grants cost 24 per re than a year previo

Sone extra money in th's pocket was spent hops. The 3 per cent total income before educed a 2 per cent ronsumer spending at nt prices. The share mes saved went up to r cent from its low p 13½ per cent recordhe second quarter of r. This was still well dthe 17 per cent recordear earlier. The volumeds bought went down ber cent.

Comprofits in the third q after making seasonajustment and excludick appreciation were m.

# Gestetner loses Nexos deal

By Bill Johnstone.

The British Technology Group has reached an agreement for ICL to market the Nexos word processor rather than Gestetner Holdings.

Gestetner announced yesterday tht negotiations with the British Technology Group to form a joint company to control the development, manufacture and marketing of the Nexos word processor had been terminated.

The Gestetner deal was dependent on BTG getting agreement from Logica Securities on transferring the manufacturing rights of the machine to Gestetner. It is believed that Logica preferred the ICL offer.

Under the ICL agreement which has been reached in principle between the National Enterprise Board (part of the British Technology Group) and Logica Securities, the Nexos word processor will be marketed by ICL but the manufacturing rights will be retained by BTG/Logica.

Gestetner said that the agreement with British Technology Group had been terminated because BTG was unable to meet the obligations of the heads of agreement signed in November.

BTG has received an assurance from ICL that it is willing to explore with Gestetner, or other companies, the scope for distribution agreements for word processing products.

The ICL agreement with BTG is the latest in a series by the computer company over the last six months. The agreements have been meant to enhance the product range of the computer company and include a deal with Mitel for the supply of private automatic branch exchanges (PABXs), Fujitsu for big mainframe computers and advanced microchip and the Three Rivers Computer Corporation of America for a scientific terminal.

A spokesman for the BTG said that the group had regretted that negotiations with Gestetner had not led to a final agreement. He added: "It welcomes the new collaboration between Logica and ICL and believes that this will help to preserve the technology upon which the activites of Nexos were founded."

Mr Jonathan Gestetner, joint chairman of Gestetner Holdings said: "Despite our disappointment about the Nexos situation, Gestetner remains fully committed to the pursuit of further available opportunities in the electronic office systems

Nexos was also the marketing platform for products made by facsimile experts Muirhead. The National Enterprise Board and Muirhead have now reached an agreement in principle to create a new force to promote the development and the marketing of the company's facsimile machines.

Muirhead Office Systems (75 per cent owned by Muirhead and 25 per cent owned by the National Enterprise Board) will acquire the facsimile business of Nexos.

# De Lorean looks for more state aid

By Our Industrial Staff

Mr John De Lorean, head of the Belfast sports car firm, is expected in Northern Ireland soon to try to negotiate a deal with the British Government to ease his company's financial problems. The plant in Dunmurry was shut for one day yesterday as Government departments discussed guarantees required by the company to finance exports and new model development.

The firm wants to raise £26 immediately via the Export Credit Guarantees Department, with another £10m to follow in March.

The ECGD is understood to be unhappy about De Lorean's financial position and would like to see a third party prepared to provide further guarantees.

Mr De Lorean's own efforts to raise further private finance by a £6.2m share issue on Wall Street were set back last week by unfavourable market conditions, and no other private investor has stepped forward.

In these circumstances, the ECGD was understood yesterday to be looking in the direction of the Northern Ireland Development Agency, which already has nearly £18m equity in the company.

NIDA would make no comment yesterday. De Lorean's decision to halve production to 200 cars a week — starting tonight — was blamed by the company on interruptions in supplies of parts resulting from a strike on the Sealink ferry route from Stranraer to Larne.

Reduced demand for the cars in the United States was also a factor Industry sources suspect that the production cut may be a gambit intended to put more pressure on the British Government.

Until the cutback was announced last Friday, output had been 80 cars a day, all exported to the United States. It is the cost of financing this volume of exports that is the main cause of De Lorean's present difficulties.

It is known that when the ECDG proved De Lorean's "recourse worthiness" — to assess what it might recover should its own unconditional guarantees have to be implemented

# £100,000 to Playboy's admiral

By Margareta Pagano

Admiral Sir John Treacher, head of Playboy for just 96 days before the group decided to sell out to Trident Television, has resigned and will collect a golden handshake believed to be between £100,000 and £200,000.

It was confirmed last night that Sir John, brought in on August 1 to replace the flamboyant Mr Victor Lownes who was sacked in April, officially departed the casino group on Friday.

A spokesman for Playboy said Sir John will receive substantially less than half of the £400,000 handshake which was speculated when the deal with Trident was first announced.

Mr Gwyn Ward-Thomas, Trident chairman, has taken over as Playboy's chief executive after the £14.6m deal which gave Trident Playboy's three London casinos, 80 betting shops and four provincial casinos.

He said last night: "It was always taken for granted during our discussions with Playboy that Sir John would leave under a change of ownership, but this is no reflection on him."

# Wholesale price rises still slowing down

By Melvyn Westlake

The outlook for inflation improved last month as the rise in wholesale prices continued to slow down, and the cost of manufacturing industry's own purchases of materials and fuel was pegged.

Figures published by the Department of Industry yesterday show a December increase of 0.4 per cent in the prices of goods leaving Britain's factories. This is only half the rate of increase seen last summer.

However, the year-on-year rise in wholesale prices still inched up slightly to 11¼ per cent, from 11 per cent in November. This is the highest level for about a year and reflects the temporary boost to inflation caused by the fall in the value of sterling

Hopes that the previous steady decline in wholesale price inflation might soon be resumed have been given a fillip by the trend of industry's own material and fuel costs. These showed a fall in November, the first for more than a year, and held steady in December.

As a result the year-on-year rate of increase has dropped to 15½ per cent. from 16.4 per cent in November and a peak 18.3 per cent in October. Further falls are likely over the next few months.

The only big factor adding to the fuel and material costs of manufacturing industry during December was an increase in electricity prices. But this was offset by widespread small decreases in other areas.

Commodity prices have been falling for some time because of the depressed state of the world economy, and they are likely to continue to slide while the recession continues. Over the past year, commodity prices have dropped by more than 20 per cent, in dollar terms.

This will help industry to keep its factory-gate prices down, although the outcome will be heavily influenced by what happens to wage costs, which are a bigger factor than raw material purchases. What happens to wholesale prices is a good guide to how retail prices will move.

This month is likely to show poorer wholesale prices because many manufacturers revise their prices at the beginning of the year.

## Stock Markets

FT Index 530.6 down 0.8
FT Gilts 62.14 up 0.10
FT All Share 309.14 down 0.95
Bargains 15,054

## Sterling

$1.8865 down 325 pts
Index 91.0 down 0.8
New York: $1.8840

## Dollar

Index 108.2 up 0.9
DM 2.2815 up 225 pts

## Gold

$389.00 down $11.50
New York: $385.80

## Money

3 mth sterling 15¾-15⁷⁄₁₆
3 mth Euro $14-13¾
6 mth Euro $14⁷⁄₈-14¾

## PRICE CHANGES

### Rises

| | |
|---|---|
| Bejam | 7p to 120p |
| Berkeley Exp | 17p to 364p |
| Bestobell | 7p to 358p |
| Brit Sugar | 7p to 380p |
| Castlefield | 10p to 440p |
| Devenish | 7p to 290p |
| Ferranti | 20p to 645p |
| Hoover | 7p to 95p |
| Jardine M'son | 7p to 185p |
| Rennies Cons | 15p to 215p |
| Scotcros | 9p to 98p |
| Standard Chart | 18p to 682p |
| Telephone Rent | 7p to 328p |
| Union Discount | 10p to 413p |

### Falls

| | |
|---|---|
| Bk of Scotland | 43p to 479p |
| Cons Gold | 8p to 462p |
| Gresham Hse | 10p to 190p |
| Kinross | 21p to 565p |
| Lydenburg Plat | 12p to 155p |
| Martin News | 9p to 251p |
| Middls Wits | 15p to 625p |
| Nat W'minster | 8p to 395p |
| Pearl | 10p to 378p |
| Polly Peck | 10p to 355p |
| Ryl Bk Scot Grp | 51p to 142p |
| Sentrust | 15p to 402p |
| SA Breweries | 8p to 202p |

# Chrysler in Japan talks

Chrysler has confirmed that it is continuing to talk with Mitsubishi of Japan about a technology transfer agreement and other possible joint ventures.

Chrysler, however, denied a report from Tokyo that the gravity of the company's financial position had prompted the United States Government to intervene on its behalf by approaching Japanese banks and car companies for assistance.

The talks between the company and Mitsubishi Motors, of which Chrysler owns 15 per cent, are private and began last year.

Reports from Tokyo indicate that because of the magnitude of Chrysler's debt, both the Japanese Government and Mitsubishi are being pressured by the United States Administration to extend financial assistance and low-cost loans to Chrysler.

# Gross profits improve

Gross profits of British industrial and commercial companies, both inside and outside the North sea oil sector, rose sharply in the third quarter of last year according to the Central Statistical Office.

Profits rose to £6,800m in the third quarter from £6,100m in the second, and £5,800m in the first quarter.

Industrial profits outside the North Sea rose to £4,300m from £3,800m whereas profits of North Sea oil and gas industries was up at £2,500m in the third quarter from £2,300m.

## BUSINESS BRIEIG

# Parker call on enomy

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, last night accused both main political parties of pulling the country apart by adhering to extreme and one-sided policies to solve Britain's industrial problems.

He called for a whole-hearted commitment to the mixed economy and urged the setting up of a council of industry to forge closer links between industry and government.

Sir Peter, who had earlier dodged reporters waiting to question him about the imminent rail strike, told an invited audience of academics, civil servants, and represens from the City and ind, at the City Universi London, that successi vernments had "fumbled ationships with industry.

Britain ke other countries, d hot have the institutio enable priority to be g to industry's needs. P ians tended to believe in private sector or the p sector instead of trying nake the mixed economy ccessful.

Workin n a national industry worse now than in all his years' experience. "On as this overall sense of I g in a drizzle", he said.

# Science park for Midlands

Lloyds Bank and Birmingham City Council are investing £1m each in a new company to establish and run an industrial science park in the city. They aim to attract new, high technology companies to lessen Birmingham's over dependence on traditional "metal bashing" industries.

Aston University will play a key role in providing technical back-up. Birmingham has already acquired an old factory which it will convert into 30 small industrial units costing £2.5m.

□ Essex County Newspapers, the Colchester publishers of one evening, six weekly and two free newspapers in to be taken over by IPC subject to the approval required under the Fair Trading Act of 1973.

□ Nichiei osha, a Japanese dealer in orted cars, will begin sell BL Minis in March. It ll be the sole importer o Minis and plans to sell betw n 600 and 700 a year at 2 million yen (£4,250) eac

□ Mr nley Wilson, group chie executive and managing d ctor of Burmah Oil is to re e at the annual general mee g in June.

## TODAY

Building ocety monthly statistics; entral Government borrow ng requirement.

The Departmt of Industry and Britsh Telecom announce the ames of the manufacturers approved to supply large rivate automatic branch exchanges (PABXs). Plessey, Harris, Standard Telepiones & Cables, GTE/Ferranti and Mitel/ICL are expected to be among those approved.



Mr Bob Barton, sales manager of F. A. Hughes, the marine equipment manufacturers of Epsom, Surrey, who won an *Export Times* and Johnnie Walker Black Label award for personal achievement in exporting. He beat Japanese competition to gain a £1.5m contract to supply equipment for six Kuwaiti supertankers being built in Taiwan.

# £30,000 for futures seat

The steering committee of the London International Financial Futures Exchange has decided to charge £30,000 per seat for the second batch of seats on the market.

This compares with £20,000 for the first 215 seats. The market will be inviting appilications for the 185 seats in a series of advertisements starting on Thursday and demand is expected to be heavy.

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# Talbot UK lay-offs

Talbot UK has confirmed that it has postponed indefinitely the recall of 1,900 workers laid off at its Stoke engine plant near Coventry becaus of uncertainty about the future of its £100m a year export with Iran.

The men who were laid off on December 11 were due to restart next Monday.

In a statement last night the company, which is owned by the French Peugot-Citroën group, said the problem was the build-up of stocks in this country which could not be released until it received letters of credit from Iran.

# Brazil support for cocoa

Brazilian banks are prepared to raise as much as $120m on the Euromarkets to support the cocoa price if the Internatonal Cocoa Organization agrees to raise its levy on producers from one cent a pound to three cents a pound. The organization is due to meet in London on January 25.

The Brazilian banks, led by Banco Economico, are already raising $75m to help fund purchases by the organizations buffer stock. The March cocoa price has risen by about £75 a tonne in London since the end of December to £1,204 yesterday.

□ Switzerland's consumer price index in December was 118.2, a rise of 6.6 per cent compared with a year earlier but unchanged from November.

# Rolls-Royce US issue

Rolls-Royce, the government-owned aero-engine manufacturer, is to raise as much as $250m (£131.6m) in the New York commercial paper market. The group has raised dollar borrowings through the bond market, but not before through the issue of promissory notes. It has formed a new financial subsidiary in the United States to enable it to obtain the best rates in the market.

Rolls-Royce says the issue is to raise working capital for its aero-engine programme, in particular for the RB-211 jet engine for which demand is now relatively good. It wants to borrow in the United States market because so much of its business is done with United States customers.

Rolls-Royce has top listings from both Moody's and Standard and Poors, the rating agencies.

# Magnet & Southerns limits first-half fall

By Margareta Pagano

Timber and home improvements group Magnet & Southerns continues to show more resilience than most of the hard pressed building industry, and has held its profits decline to 11 per cent in the half-year to September.

Pretax profits fell from £11.9m to £10.6m, but this shows an improvement over the second half of last year when demand throughout the timber industry was down by an estimated 20 per cent, with price levels down a similar amount. Sales in the period declined by £3m to £70.7m, but demand is believed to be lower by some 10 per cent overall. Nevertheless, the group is holding the half-year dividend to 2.85p gross and the shares responded with a 2p rise to 134p yesterday. Profits after tax are £6.4m against £7.8m.

Magnet's timber trading arm, Southern Evans, has proved particularly resilient, with a modest fall in net profits from £2.2m to £1.96m — fairly satisfactory results in a sector mainly reporting losses, or break-evens. Demand in the sector is down as much as 13 or 14 per cent.


Mr Sam Oxford, chairman of Magnet & Southerns.

Magnet Joinery, its manufacturing business, is still under pressure, but the group has managed to push through three relatively small price increases totalling 4.5 per cent. Profits after tax there fell by £1m to £4.5m.

Mr Sam Oxford, the chairman, says the group is frustrated by the low level of activity. This has been made worse by the spell of bad weather which will particularly effect the home improvements business — which otherwise provides 67 per cent of sales. He adds that Magnet has managed to achieve its main objectives, and he is sure that the group will respond quickly to any upturn in the economy. Results so far for the second-half are similar to those of the first but Mr Oxford is not forecasting. However, prospects look better for the latter part of the year.

In the year to March, group profits fell by 12.5 pc.

# A G Barr result boosts shares

By Peter Wainwright

A. G. Barr, The Glasgow-based soft drinks group, known in Scotland for Irn-Bru where it outsells Coca-Cola, and elsewhere for Tizer, and drinks based on the "Peanuts" characters such as Charlie Brown lemonade and Snoopy Cola, has not let last year's bad summer get in its way.

Turnover in the year to last October rose by 10 per cent to £31.9m, while pretax profits rose by as much as 27 per cent to £3.3m. This was after crediting interest of £300,000 against £356,000. Pretax profits, adjusted for inflation, were £2.45m against £1.84m.

Mr Robin Barr, chairman, said that the absence of sustained summer weather and the recession curbed the growth in turnover, but good container prices enabled the group to keep its own price increases well below the retail price index. Margins, particularly on non-returnable containers, showed a small but welcome improvement.

In the first half of the year, pretax profits rose from £950,000 to £975,000. The group has invested heavily in new premises and plant. It has redeveloped in Manchester and taken on a factory in London.

However, the present year has got off to a tough start. Sales have been poor. People have less to spend and the weather has been severe. It has, among other things, caused distribution problems. But the figures for the year to October, and a 20 per cent jump in dividend to 8.4p gross, lifted the shares 12p to 217p yesterday.

The group had marketed no new drinks since taking over Tizer in 1973.

## Marketing and advertising

# Hovis lifts off into the space age

As *Coronation Street* addicts will have seen last night Hovis has, with some heart-searchings, dropped its long-run of nostalgia advertisements on television. The runaway waif in oversize cap, deliveries up a cobblestoned hill of thatched cottages and ancient bakers intoning in broad Yorkshire accents are no more.

Instead, last night the beginning of a £1m spend in promotion, it's interplanetary bakeries with silver-suited gentry getting their bread delivered at the space station. A Martian picnic is coming up soon.

The aim: a harder sell with a more modern image to protect the declined share of Hovis in the booming brown bread market. Rank Hovis, part of Ranks Hovis McDougall, is still improving its volume sales because of the growth in the brown bread sector which has doubled in six to seven years, annual sales [illegible]. That is nearly 18 per cent of the total bread market.

Hovis, pioneered 100 years ago when Staffordshire miller Richard Smith discovered how to add wheatgerm in a stable form, is still the largest selling single brand in the brown bread market.

Rank Hovis make Hovis flour but bakers make about half all Hovis loaves, the rest being turned out by other bakers including the biggest competitor, Allied Bakeries. Hovis flour is wholemeal minus some of the bran but with five times more wheatgerm than is found in wholemeal flour.

It is not clear whether wheatgerm cures warts, but its amazing what else is claimed for it. The B vitamins in this tiny part of the wheat grain are said to release energy from other food eaten, to help keep skin, hair, eyes, mouth and liver healthy, to reduce stress and even possibly to delay the ageing process while increasing fertility.

But both Hovis and Allied Bakeries' added wheatgerm bread, Vitbe, have in the past five years seen their share of the brown bread market slip from well over 50 per cent to 35 per cent. The Hovis share has declined from around 35 per cent to 22 per cent of the brown bread market.

The biggest shift started when in the autumn of 1980 RHM itself brought out an entirely new brown bread range, Windmill. Just over six months later Allied came in with a volume sales wholemeal under the Allinson label.

RHM and Allied each spent around £1m in television advertising in their first year and heavy promotion has continued since. John Jesky, Rank Hovis marketing and development director, said: "It means we have to protect the Hovis share of the market as it now stands and if possible increase it."


Coming soon: the Martian picnic complete with Hovis.

This is crucial now as the brown bread sector is expected to grow by 1985 to a third of all bread sales. There is also the problem of expanding the use of the Hovis label. Savoury crackers (in 1977) and digestive biscuits (in 1980) have been launched successfully in highly competitive markets, each taking now 8 per cent market share.

The Hovis loaf has been modernized: 60 per cent of sales now are of the handier wrapped and sliced packs with sales of the traditional small loaf trailing as it sells largely to older generations. Mr Jesky admits that the nostalgia advertisements have been well loved. So why change? "For one thing it is hard to keep up such quality on any theme," he said. "We wanted to stay with ads strung on a theme and to try to keep our reputation for memorable ones of this sort rather than going for one-offs."

Collett Dickenson Pearce, the agency which produced the nostalgia series, has come up with the futuristic one. Mr Jesky likes the mild mickey-taking of the previous series: space deliveries come by delivery bike with a lad in a silver cap and actor Joe Gladwyn, of the lugubrious Yorshire voice, turns up at the Martian picnic. Dvorak's "Going home" theme is also retained.

Hovis is sufficiently concerned about this year's battle in the brown bread market that it may run to three adverising bursts instead of the two covered by the present £1m budget. The stakes are high for a good reason: profit margins on white bread, often used as a loss leader by supermarkets, are much tighter than on brown bread.

**Derek Harris**
*Commercial Editor*

# Wheway Watson trims loss

By Peter Wainwright

Wheway Watson, the chainmaker, lift manufacturer and forging group is passing the first-half dividend for the second time running. But it is losing less money than before and the directors, *headed by Mr W. Gibson* Biggart, expect the group to lose hardly anything in the second half of the year to March. A return to profits is hoped for in 1982-83.

Meanwhile, in the 26 weeks to October 3, turnover sank from £11.34m to £8.54m. Pretax losses fell from £694,000 to £413,000. This was after interest of £358,000 against £457,000. The figures would have been £75,000 worse but for an exceptional credit, representing plant sales less redundancy and removal costs.

The chain and marine lashing divisions nearly wiped out their losses. The hoist division held profits steady. Lift engineering losses shrank. The biggest burden on the latest figures was, however, the forging division. A year ago it all but broke even, but in the latest six months its losses burgeoned. However, remedial steps should lower losses in the second half.

The latest news was thought encouraging enough to lift the shares 1p to 8p. Since the beginning of last year the shares have swung between 11p and 6p. The shares are still below the 10p par value. The yield is next to nothing.

# Dividend maintained as Ellis and Everard rises

By Sally White

Chemical distributor Ellis and Everard yesterday announced an encouraging recovery with half-year pretax profits to October 31 up by 14.5 per cent at £803,000. This has enabled it to maintain the dividend at 3.57p gross on capital enlarged by a one-for-10 scrip issue.

The shares rose by 6p to 128p on the news and in hope of a similar or greater increase on the final. But the company says that with 3½ months still to go, it is too early to give indications on the full-year figures.

All parts of the group are showing improvements thanks largely to an upturn in activity in the electrical, aerospace and general industrial firms it supplies.

With the help of its suppliers, including leading shareholder ICI, it has maintained gross margins, and reduced borrowings, from £136,000 in the same period of last year, to £94,000.

Sales were up by 8 per cent, to £16.3m. The pretax profits on a current cost basis were £589,000, against £56,000. Retained profits are £279,000, a rise of nearly 26 per cent. Earnings per share before tax are up from 8.8p to 10p.

All divisions are now operating in the black.

# First-half jump at Carclo

For the half-year to September 30, pretax profits of Carclo Engineering Group jumped to £985,000 — more than double the £466,000 made in the similar period of 1980. Moreover, the latest figure exceeds the £718,000 profit for the whole of 1980-81.

Earnings per share for the half-year are 5.8p, compared with a loss of 7.8p last year, which was the result of heavier tax and extraordinary items.

Maintaining the interim payment at 1.85p gross, the board says it expects the second-half's earnings to be maintained at about the first-half's level.

## Stock markets

# Bids and ACC suspension dominate

The miners and the weather combined to put a damper on the start of the new account yesterday as prices drifted on lack of interest.

The *FT* Index, down 1.7 at 3pm, finally closed 0.8 lower at 530.6, with turnover again on the low side.

So it was left to specialist situations to enliven proceedings and provide interest for those who had beaten the big freeze and battled their way in to work.

An early feature was the report that the Monopolies and Merger Commission had blocked the two £500m bids for Royal Bank of Scotland by Hongkong & Shanghai and Standard Chartered. The immediate reaction of the jobbers was to wipe 51p from the price of Royal Bank at 142p at which level they encountered a fair amount of two-way business. On the other hand Standard Chartered rose 18p to 682p and Hongkong 9p to 139p.

Shares of Peninsular & Oriental D'fd, still hoping for a Far East bid, opened weak at 126p before recovering to close at 132p, a net fall of 1p on the day.

Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation was suspended at 54p pending clarification of the company's future, and details of a possible bid.

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, with half the non-voting shares, has been tipped as the most likely candidate, but jobbers last night did not expect any further announcement until after tomorrow's board meeting.

Gilts spent a quiet day. Prices drifted with a few nervous sellers and the weak pound.

In longs, losses of up to £¼ were reported, while at the shorter end the falls were restricted to £⅛.

*Ranks Hovis McDougall was a feature after hours yesterday, rising 3p to 65p amid speculation that a full bid may be on the way.*

Equity turnover on January 8 was £113.054m (12,737 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: P&O Dfd, S.A. Brews, Barlow Rand and Royal Bank of Scotland.

Traditional options saw calls in Royal Bank of Scotland on 19p, Town & City on 3½p, Tozer Kemsley on 7¼p and Celtic Haven on 2p. Puts were arranged in Royal Bank of Scotland at 17p and Burmah at 7½p and doubles were completed in Royal Bank of Scotland at 32p.

Traded options: 1,425 contracts were recorded of which BP attracted 165 calls, mostly in the January 300p series.

## Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. G. Barr (F) | 31.9(28.78) | 3.28(2.57) | 38.6(31.8) | 4.6(3.6) | — | 5.87(4.89) |
| Braid Group (F) | 38.6(43.4) | 0.33a(0.87a) | 145a(1.65a) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Carclo Eng (I) | 13.3(14.3) | 0.98(0.46) | 5.8(7.8a) | 1.3(1.3) | 27/2 | —(2.6) |
| Claverhouse Inv (F) | —(—) | 0.95(0.93) | 6.58(6.5) | 4.3(4.15) | 2/3 | 6.55(6.4) |
| Ellis & Everard (I) | 16.2(15.08) | 0.8(0.7) | 10(8.8) | 2.5(2.2b) | 15/3 | —(5.9b) |
| Murray Nthn Inv (I) | —(—) | 0.54(0.44) | 1.9(1.85) | 0.6(0.6) | — | —(1.85) |
| Magnet & Sthns (I) | 70.6(73.2) | 10.5(11.9) | —(—) | 2(2) | 31/3 | —(5) |
| B. Paradise (I) | 3.81(1.87) | 0.15(0.02) | 2.99(1.4) | 0.7(—) | 8/4 | —(0.7c) |
| F. H. Tomkins (I) | 7.37(10.09) | 0.38(0.2) | —(—) | 0.57(0.5) | 1/4 | —(1.15) |
| Wheway Watson (I) | 8.54(11.34) | 0.4a(0.69a) | 145a(2.53a) | —(—) | — | —(0.05) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss. b=Adjusted for scrip issue. c=For 15 months.

# French veto heralds new computer policy

From Michael Parrott Paris, Jan. 11

The Mitterrand government is pursuing a nationalist computer policy similar to that of General de Gaulle. The country's top mini computer manufacturer SEMS, a subsidiary of the Thomson group, had planned to make a high performance mini-computer using the technology of the United States company SEL, part of the Gould group, but the Government has vetoed the deal.

The Ministry of Industry said that such a licence agreement would not match the policy due to be pursued by the Government when its nationalization programme has gone through.

A ruling is expected this week by the Constitutional Council on the legality of the proposed nationalization, which includes the Thomson group, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité and Saint Gobain, all of which have computer field interests. Negotiations are also taking place with the US-Honeywell group over the future of its subsidiary CII-Honeywell-Bull.

Announcing its veto, the Industry Ministry gave some indications as to its future policy. The Ministry has asked SEMS to work out a corporation agreement with CIIHoneywellBull over the marketing, development and even manufacture of mini-computers. It was to meet the challenge of CIIHoneywell-Bull with its mini6 computer that SEMS had envisaged the SEL deal initially.







## Business appointments

# Building society chief

Mr T. W. Stafford has been named chairman of Sunderland and Shields Building Society. He succeeds Mr A. G. McLellan, who will continue to serve on the board.

Mr W. G. Blyth has been made a director of Audits of Great Britain. He was formerly a director and group statistician of MIL Research.

Mr G. Morgan has joined the board of Graham Kemp Communications. He was previously head of public relations for the Port of London Authority.

Mr D. J. Forcey has become a director of Meacock Samuelson & Devitt (Reinsurance Brokers), part of the Devitt Group.

Mr R. E. Cornwell has been made chairman of Louis Dreyfus & Co. He succeeds Mr Jean Louis-Dreyfus, who has retired as chairman, but remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr R. J. Henderson is to be managing director and Mr G. D. Peirson has been appointed a director. Messrs J. Brady, D. R. Corke and J. P. Mayhew have resigned as directors. Mr J. Brady has been appointed managing director of Louis Dreyfus Trading and Mr D. R. Corke, Mr J. P. Meyhew and Mr G. J. Peirson have been appointed directors.

# Commodities

COPPER was steadier Afternoon.—Higher grade cash, £850-51; three months £877.50-78.00. Sales: 6,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £844-46; three months, £871.50-72.50. Sales: 25 tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £846.50-47.00; three months £874-75. Settlement, £847. Sales: 5,800 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £842.50-43.50; three months, £870.50-71.00. Settlement, £843.50. Sales: 200 tonnes.

TIN was steady. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8420-40 a tonne; three months £7940-50. Sales, 325 tonnes. High grade, cash £8420-40; three months £7940-50. Sales. Nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8430-40; three months £7950-60. Settlement, £8440. Sales, 460 tonnes. High grade, cash £8420-40; three months, £7950-60. Settlement, £8440. Sales. Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M34.80 a picul.

LEAD was steady:- Afternoon. — Cash £322-23 per tonne; three months £334.50-35.00. Sales, 6,450 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £322.75-23.00; three months £335.50-36.00. Settlement £333. Sales, 5,550 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier:- Afternoon. — Cash £426-27 per tonne, three months £437.50-38.00. Sales. 2,750 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £421.50-22.50; three months £435-35.50. Settlement, £433. Sales, 3,475 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £194.20 ($367.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier but quiet. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot 423p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 800.50); three months 438.40p (826.90c); six months, 455.40p (858.40c); one year 487.40p (918c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash 424.5-25.5p; three months 440.5-41.0p. Sales, 17 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 420.5-21.5p; three months, 436-37p. Settlement, 421.5p. Sales, 75 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £576-78 per tonne; three months £602-602.50. Sales, 2,225 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £574.50-75.50; three months £600-601. Settlement, £575.50. Sales, 2,225 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady at the higher levels. — Afternoon. — Cash £2950-60 per tonne; three months £3000-3010. Sales, 252 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £2945-55; three months £2995-3000. Settlement, £2955. Sales, 408 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb. 50.90-51.00; March, 51.40-51.80; April-June, 53.30-53.60; July-Sept. 56.60-56.70; Oct-Dec. 59.70-59.80; Jan-March, 62.80-62.90; April-June, 65.80-65.90; July-Sept, 68.80-69.00; Oct-Dec. 72-72.10. Sales: 10 at five tonnes. 115 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan. 1,133-1,134; March, 1,138-1,139; May, 1,127-1,128; July, 1,122-1,123; Sept. 1,117-1,119; Nov. 1,112-1,119; Jan. 1,101-1,120. Sales: 2,248 lots including 200 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — March, 1,203-1,205; May, 1,203-1,206; July, 1,216-1,218; Sept. 1,224-1,225; Dec. 1,230-1,235; March, 1,240-1,245; May, 1,248-1,255. Sales: 3,202 lots including one option. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 8) 100.54c; indicator price (Jan 11) 5-day average 100.40c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR. — The daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £160; the "whites" price was unchanged at £167. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 171.50-171.56; May, 173.75-173.85; Aug. 176.75-176.90; Oct. 180.30-180.50; Jan. 181-182.50; March, 186.05-186.50; May, 187.25-188.50. Sales: 2,696 lots. ISA prices (Jan 8): daily 12.72c; 15-day average 13.05c.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin. — BARLEY: Jan. £104.85; March, £107.90; May, £111.20; Sept. £102.85; Nov. £106.80. Sales: 56 lots. WHEAT: Jan. £109.20; March, £112.35; May, £116; July, £119; Sept. £107.30; Nov. £111.10. Sales: 79 lots.

Potatoes (Gafta). — Feb. £94.90; April, £118.50; Nov. £67.30. Sales: 416 lots of 40 tonnes each.

## LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper rose 1,075 to 128,825; Tin rose 45 to 16,290; Lead rose 3,475 to 52,950; Zinc fell 700 to 73,125; Aluminium rose 4,300 to 159,975; Nickel fell 54 to 2,688; Silver rose 250,000 to 32,480,000 troy ounces.

# Wall St

New York, Jan 11 — Stocks closed sharply lower as fears of rising interest rates overwhelmed any goodwill emanating from the closing of antitrust lawsuits against AT&T and IBM.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 16.07 points to close at 850.46, its lowest level since November 19 when it hit 844.75.

Declines totalled about 1,350 compared with 240 advances and volume rose to around 52 million shares from 42.32 million on Friday.

Analysts had expected stocks to rally after the disposition of the two government lawsuits on Friday, AT&T by settlement and IBM by dismissal. But a negative outlook for interest rates remained the dominant factor in the market.

| | Jan 11 | Jan 8 |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Canadian Prices

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[redacted]



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# What Mr Biffen should do

There has always been more political fire surrounding the rival bids for The Royal Bank of Scotland than commercial logic. And the political considerations will continue to predominate for the next few days at least, even on the assumption that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has vetoed offers from both Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Standard Chartered.

If the reports of the veto are correct, then Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, has the power under the Fair Trading Act 1973, to overturn the recomendation, after due consideration with his Cabinet colleagues. We believe, without the benefit of knowing the commission's reasons for banning both bids, that there is a prima facie case for Mr Biffin to overrule the commission in the name of wider competition within the UK banking system.

That is not to say that the whole United Kingdom banking system should ever be allowed to fall under overseas control, merely that the Royal Bank of Scotland is the wrong place to draw the line.

No doubt the Foreing Office, the Department of Trade and the Cabinet's two most prominent free marketeers, the Prime Minister and the Chancellor themselves, would be deeply unhappy at the rumoured recommendations, though ministers will doubtless feel some sympathy for the Scottish angle likely to feature strongly in the report.



Mr Biffen — the power to act

But there are wider issues consequent upon a double veto. First, the Foreign Office will claim that by blocking the Hongkong bank, our relations with Peking could suffer at a time when the Chinese appear to be preparing to reach a compromise on the government of the Crown Colony where the lease expires in 1997. The Hongkong Bank, which effectively is the colony's central bank, enjoys good relations with Peking. Rejection in Chinese eyes means loss of face and could have a real, if undefined effect on our trade with China and make it more difficult for British firms to win large contracts in Hongkong.

The Department of Trade will doubtless point to the threat of retaliation to any further excursions abroad by British banks. Although it is probably true that large-scale expansion, particularly in the United States, has come to an end, there are obvious dangers in erecting a ring-fence around the United Kingdom banking system, and doubly so for a Government which professes faith in a free market.

Third, a veto would present difficulties for the Royal Bank itself and for the Scottish financial community. The Royal Bank has made no secret of the need to merge with Standard Chartered to create a larger capital base and expand away from its static, national base into the world league. Such expansion would have benefited the bank's commercial and industrial customers, as well as the Edinburgh financial community despite its relative silence on the bids.

Fourthly, a veto would entail a strategic re-think at Standard Chartered — a probable loser whatever the outcome — for SC saw the capture of Royal Bank as not only a share of the lucrative United Kingdom banking market, but as a reduction of its exposure in a South Africa which could grow politically more volatile over the next 10 or 20 years.

So vetoes would mean costly defeats all round, with one exception. They neatly lift the Bank of England off the Hongkong hook and preserve its traditional supervisory role over the domestic banking system. The issue before Mr Biffen and the Cabinet is whether this kind of insular vested interest has a higher priority than the principles of free trade.

Gold

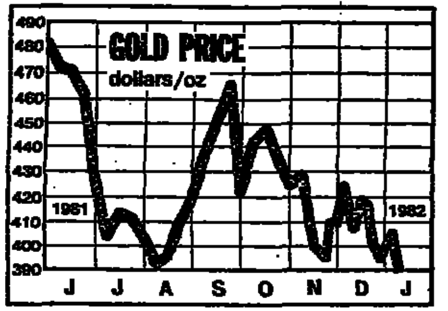
## Lacklustre prospects

Gold looked a little groggy yesterday, falling $11.50 to $389 an ounce, but there is still no clear sign that it is poised to break out of the present oscillation around $400. The truth is simply that the market is dull and the metal has lost much of its appeal: the price has drifted down by $40 an ounce over the past three months, a little influenced by rumours of Soviet and Gulf selling and more depressed by high interest rates and expectations that they will persist. Political crises, notably Poland, have supported the price only temporarily. In such circumstances *speculators seeking quick capital gains* have deserted the market.

Indeed, without fairly solid industrial demand the picture might appear even worse for gold bulls. The impact of the recession has probably been offset by the lower gold price: Christmas jewelry demand, for instance, was slightly better than in 1980. Fabrication, including dentistry and coins, consumes about 90 per cent of gold available to the market. Speculation in bullion occurs at the margin and is prompted frequently by considerations other than industrial.

What we are seeing, therefore, is gold largely stripped of its political and monetary pretentions and more akin than for several years to a normal commodity. Even the assumption that gold keeps pace with inflation must be challenged: it is certainly not doing so at the moment and a rapid drastic price increase is needed to compensate for possoible losses incurred by anyone who invested at $566 a year ago, not to mention more than $800 two years ago.

Such an adjustment cannot be ruled out. Gold has a history of behaving abruptly. But the timing is very tricky, and there is no event or combination of events on the horizon which is likely to spark it off.




Wholesale prices

## A better trend

For many United Kingdom companies competing in international markets last year's sharp fall in sterling came not a moment too soon. Yet at the same time the lower external purchasing power of the pound quickly started pushing up the price of imported raw materials, with the annualized six monthly rate of increase consistently running above 20 per cent for most of the summer.

Over the last few months, however, the news has been steadily improving as sterling has stabilized slightly above its lowest levels and commodity prices in general have remained soft. The annualized rate of increase for input prices over the last six months has dropped back to 6 per cent, and that for output prices to just more than 8 per cent.

For many United Kingdom companies the temptation ought to be to restock with imported raw material over the first quarter of this year while recession continues to keep commodity prices favourable. The hesitation increasingly in their minds, however, may well be whether or not they really are going to be turning out as many goods later this year as they may have been hoping.

Helen Barker

# Storm cones are hoisted over Edinburgh



Facing tough questions on Thursday: Sir Michael Herries, left, chairman of the Royal Bank of Scotland and Mr John Burke, managing director.



Royal Bank of Scotland. fourteenth annual meeting in Edinburgh on Thursday promises to be a stormy affair. There is a fair chance that there will be at least token opposition to the re-election of the four directors due for re-appointment and the chairman Sir Michael Herries and managing director Mr John Burke are likely to be subjected to some tough questioning.

For whatever the eventual fate of the Royal Bank, parts of the Scottish community will still feel a sense of betrayal at the behaviour of the Royal Bank board, even though this has been tempered by reports that the Monopolies Commission has recommended against both bids for Royal Bank from Standard Chartered and Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

The Royal Bank of Scotland's proposal to merge with the Standard Chartered Bank last March provoked immediate opposition in Scotland, mainly from groups and individuals who felt that it was another step in the reduction of Scotland to a branch economy. The Hongkong rival bid was equally unacceptable to this group.

The erosion of Scottish business life had already been seen in manufacturing, where all but a handful of major Scottish companies are now controlled from London, meaning remote decision-making and a constant drain of management and technical talent from Scotland to the South.

It had also been seen during the 1960s in the financial sector with the takeover of a number of large Scottish composite insurance houses by English firms. The North British and Mercantile, the Caledonian and the Northern were among those which were swallowed by groups including Commercial Union and Guardian Royal Exchange. Only General Accident, based at Perth, remained controlled from Scotland.

The important Scottish life insurance sector defended itself by becoming "mutualised" (companies sold themselves to their policy holders). Today only one of the nine Scottish life offices is controlled from outside Scotland.

As manufacturing jobs are lost wholesale in Scotland, the financial sector, which has stood up well against recession, becomes relatively more important. A report commissioned by the Scottish Office last year estimated that 9,000 more jobs would be created in finance (mostly in Edinburgh) in the early 1980s.

The two independent Scottish clearing banks, the Royal Bank of Scotland (16% owned by Barclays) have been expanding over the last decade, getting in early on North Sea oil financing and into currency transactions. Both have overseas offices, in America and Hong Kong, although Royal Bank has by its own admission found international expansion tough going. This was one reason it sought a merger.

The third Scottish clearer, the Clydesdale, is wholly-owned by the Midland and although it has autonomy in its Scottish operations, it operates through the Midlands for most cross-border and foreign transactions.

Bank of Scotland has succesfully developed an autonomous merchant banking arm, the British Linen Bank (now the largest merchant outside the city of London) and a finance house, North West Securities, based in Cheshire. Bank of Scotland is also expanding into English provinces and using American style direct selling methods.

The feeling in Scotland is that the Royal has lagged behind over the last few years, largely because it has been preoccupied with fears of takeover. In particular, it has no merchant banking operation to speak of, and has lost the intiative in Lloyds and Scottish to Lloyds Bank, which now has control of the finance house.

If Royal Bank stays independant, there will now be pressure from some shareholders to expand into these fields, using cash from the sale of Royal's 39% holding in Lloyds and Scottish to Lloyds Bank and funds raised on the strength of its balance sheet. Mr Burke has said publicly the the Royal Bank has a contingency plan in the event of the Standard merger being rejected. It includes looking for a finance house and a merchant bank.

Some senior management changes are likely in the medium term. There could be calls for the removal of Sir Michael Herries and Mr Burke at the AGM on Thursday, but they will resist them without undue trouble. Burke, however, has been under great strain throughout the merger affair and may take the opportunity to stand down.

The opposition in Scotland has come from a small but vocal group, led by two financiers: Mr Peter de Vink, who runs a financial services company, Edinburgh Financial and General Holdings, and Mr Iain Noble, a former banker who now lives and works in Skye. Supporting them were the Fraser of Allander Institute at Strathclyde University, which coordinated evidence.

The Scottish Office was against a merger, because of the effect it would have on the Scottish economy. It also argued that it was important for the United Kingdom to maintain a second financial centre. The most vociferous lobbyist behind the scenes was Mr Alex Fletcher, Scottish Industry Minister.

George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, was initially lukewarm about the merger, but is now persuaded that it is against Scotland's interests. He will argue in Cabinet for the rejection of both bids.

The Scottish Development Agency was against for similar reasons, despite the fact that agency chairman Mr Robin Duthie is a member of the Royal Bank Board.

The Scottish National Party was against the merger because it was an English plot, the Scottish TUC and Labour Party were against it because it was a capitalist plot. The Church of Scotland was against it because of the Standard's South African involvement.

In general, the Scottish financial community was silent, although it is usually conservative in what it says in public. Of those who did express views, the Bank of Scotland was against because of the effect a takeover would have on its own position, so was Ivory and Sime (the fund managers) because they felt it would diminish the importance of Edinburgh as a financial centre.

When the Standard bid was first announced, there was some attempt to get a Scottish counter-bid for the bank. General Accident would have been the leading company. But it foundered on legal opinion that it would not be easy or perhaps even possible for an insurance and a banking business to be run by the same company.

Twice in the past eighteen months, the Monopolies Commission has voiced its concern about the erosion of Scottish commercial life as a result of takeovers by 'foreign' bidders. In the case of Lonrho's bid for House of Fraser, the Commission accepted that major decisions would be taken by Lonrho in London but concluded that, as much of Fraser's business was already conducted in England, the risk of adverse consequences for Scotland was minimal.

The Commission showed rather more concern over the bid for Highland Distilleries by the Canadian company, Hiram-Walker. Throwing out the takeover, the Commission was plainly influenced by the arguments from both the Scottesh TUC and the Scottish Development Agency that jobs would be lost, indigenous Scottish industries would disappear and career opportunities at Highland diminished. Three of the members including the chairman Mr Jeremy Hardie, who prepared the Highland report, have also sat on the Royal Bank panel.

# Financial futures: will London give Chicago a run for its money?

London's first American style commodity market — in financial futures — is gathering momentum which even the hard living, fast talking denizens of its rival institutions in Chicago might envy.

There is expected to be another rush for seats on the proposed new London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE) — due to start in the autumn — when a further 185 places are advertised later this week.

When the first tranche was put up for sale last May, demand was so heavy from all corners of the City — not to mention the odd adventurous individual keen to make a fast buck — that LIFFE could have sold half as many seats again as the 215 it allocated.

LIFFE's steering committee met yesterday to decide, among other things, what price to put on this second batch of seats. With the risk of the enterprise falling flat on its face, or making as poor a start as the New York Futures Exchange did last winter. Now much reduced, the committee has pushed up the entry fee from the original £20,000 to £30,000.

That is still a long way short of the cost of a place on Chicago's two financial future, markets where they are now like gold dust changing hands at upwards of £150,000.

But it will be some years before London can hope to rival the volume of business in Chicago — 25 million contracts were traded last year

The catalyst in the growing popularity of financial futures has been the increased instability in foreign exchange and interest rates since the early 1970s. A financial futures market in foreign exchange and interest rates enables anyone in banking, commerce or industry at the mercy of sharp movements in these markets to protect himself through buying or selling forward depending on his view of circumstances.

There is, of course, a well-established means of doing this in the foreign exchange market through the forward exchange market. A financial futures market, however, is rather more sophisticated. It offers a standard contract and can be traded on a recognised market instead of the non-standard deals that can rarely be unwound on the forward market.

The forward market also tends to be very thin at times, whereas the aim of the financial futures market is to provide sufficient liquidity for much keener rates.

In practice as well deals on future markets rarely run to maturity, having usually been cancelled out well before this time. Indeed Michael Jenkins, LIFFE's chief executive, says that he has just put his money where his mouth is by using the futures market rather than foreign exchange market in a recent $300,000 deal to buy equipment for the new exchange.

Even before the Bank of England gave the financial futures market its imprimatur last March, many of the putative participants had started to do their homework. Money brokers like Butler Till sent some of their brightest dealers to Chicago to learn how the market operated and for months have been running a "shadow" dealing operation in London

All the leading banks — clearing, merchant and foreign — are enthusiastic about the opportunities, while in its annual report last week stockjobbers Ackroyd & Smithers, singled out the financial futures business as an important area of growth because of the close way the United States markets have become linked with the underlying bond and bill markets.

The impression, however, remains that the boat is mainly being pushed out by the market participants. The potential users, medium sized companies, building societies, insurance companies and even individual speculators appear to be more hesitant.

A straw poll of corporate treasurers last week indicated that it would be some time before they became significant users of the financial futures market, not least because it would prove difficult convincing boards of directors that they were not simply speculating.

To be fair, LIFFE has identified this problem and will be spending many hours in the months up to the opening of the market giving seminars on just how and when to use these newfangled instruments, and in particular trying to entice business from Europe, none of whose financial centres have such a market.

A more worrying stumbling block was removed last week when the Trustee Savings Bank and the clearing banks finally agreed on a price for the International Commodities Clearing House which is to provide the crucial contract clearing facilities for LIFFE.

The uncertainty over the ICCH'S future had already prompted LIFFE to think about alternative clearing facilities, which by guaranteeing deals as well is an important confidence factor for the market as a whole.

It is still possible that the Inland Revenue could throw a spanner in the works depending on how it treats gains and losses for tax purposes. Uncertainty over tax was the bane of the traded options early life and the Revenue still has not decided whether financial futures should be viewed as income or capital.

According to leading accountants Spicer and Pegler, banks and other financial institutions should have little trouble. Their futures dealings should be treated as part of taxable trading profits although the Revenue may baulk at allowing unrealized losses in the balance sheets.

Non-financial institutions like pension funds, investment trusts and unit trusts may not be so lucky. Their main reason for using the market is likely to be considered the prospect of capital gain. Tax-exempt funds could find themselves liable for income tax.

Whatever the Revenue finally decides, the present uncertainty is bound to act as a brake on the market as users hold back until their tax position is sorted out.

The long-term health of the market, however, is likely to hinge on the attitude of Chicago, where financial futures were invented a decade ago In their inimitably brash way many Chicago dealers reckon that London will be a nine-day wonder and that they will be able to snuff out any real competition as easily as they did with New York.

The framers of the London market have been rather clever. Instead of producing a pale imitation of Chicago, LIFFE has made great play of the fact that it will complement Chicago. Because of the different times of opening, it is thought Chicago will use London as an indicator of trends much the same as the London gold market is used.

The contracts traded in London have also, at least in part, been chosen so that as they will not clash with the Chicago ones. The Eurodollar contract is specifically designed to pull in foreign interest.

Over the last five years financial futures have become an accepted part of financial life in the United States, and once the initial misgivings in London are overcome there is no reason why they should not become as integral part of commercial life.

**Ronald Pullen**

## Base Lending Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank ......... | 14½% |
| Barclays ........... | 14½% |
| BCCI ................ | 14½% |
| Consolidated Crds. | 14½% |
| C. Hoare & Co .... | *14½% |
| Lloyds Bank ........ | 14½% |
| Midland Bank ...... | 14½% |
| Nat Westminster | 14½% |
| TSB .................. | 14½% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 14½% |

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12¼%, up to £50,000 13% over £50,000 13¼%.

# Business Diary: Gift Horses For Courses

American businessmen overseas who live in fear of losing business by offences against local etiquette have something to calm them down. It is a 29-page booklet put out by the Parker Pen Company and called *International Business Gift-Giving Customs: a Guide for American Executives.*

In commissioning the publication, Parker Pen reasons that while the exchange of gifts is an important part of business in many countries the standard American business school is deficient in this area. Gifts and overseas business are natural interests of a pen manufacturer that sells 80 per cent of its products outside the United States.

The author of the study is Dr Kathleen Reardon, aged 32, an assistant professor of communication sciences at the University of Connecticut and author of an academic book called *Persuasion, Theory and Context*. Her research for the gifts study drew on previously-published material in interviews with 125 American executives who had worked abroad.

In the booklet Dr Reardon notes that American businessmen are often "ill-prepared to conduct business in any culture other than their own". Their handicaps, she said, include a general inability to use any tongue but English, an ethnocentrism which manifests itself in criticism of the ways of others, and in impatience to get on with business that offends sensibilities and makes the Americans easy pickings for foreign negotiators better able to use time and small talk as allies.

Dr Reardon has never lived outside the United States but does not feel this hampered her work. "It's like studying Aristotle," she told Business Diary, "you don't have to meet him".

Britain is apparently not a hot spot for gifts. In fact, "of all the recent studies in this investigation, Great Britain emerges as one of the least gift giving."

The study cites the "emotional connotations associated with gifts" and the "clear line between business and personal lives" observed in the country.

Since gifts are not a big part of British business, entertainment — such as dinner at a good restaurant or an evening at the theatre — are recommended as ways to show gratitude.

"In Great Britain," she writes, appearance is everything. British private schools teach manners and discipline. In British business emotions are rarely expressed and protocol is given the utmost attention.



"How about a compromise, Arthur owd lad? You accept our pay offer and we'll throw in as much thermal underwear as you can handle."

"This emphasis on formality does not mean that the British are cold. Certainly they are not demonstrative but they enjoy clever banter and are a social people. They prefer not to discuss business during evening entertainment".

The ideal gift in France compliments a Frenchman's intelligence and reminds him of the glories of France's history. Gifts should not be offered on the first encounter. Flowers are suggested for home visits, but chrysanthemums (they signify mourning) and home decorations are not.

West Germany — wrapping is important. Brown, black or light paper might offend. White bowls should be shunned. Red roses are verboten (they are for lovers). Only odd numbers of flowers should be sent.

Japan — a gift should always be brought on a home visit. Other advice: do not open a gift in front of a Japanese person or expect him to open your gift in front of you. Avoid ribbons, bows and bold colours. Books, candy, cakes and liquor are appreciated; the Japanese prefer Scotch whisky to bourbon. Do not present the gift in front of others.

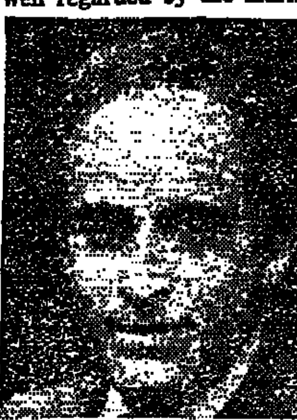
The Arab world — do not bring liquor. Never bring a gift for a wife (or wives). Do not present the gift at a first meeting. Books and office paraphernalia are welcome. Be wary of animal themes (they may bring bad luck). Present the gift in front of others.

Dr Reardon modestly omits from her study her own taste in gifts, but I hope that anybody who profits from the advice in her book will not spare the roses.

### Sternworks

Are stock splits good for shareholders? The convetional market wisdom is that they lead to higher share prices. But an article by Thomas Copeland, a Californian economist, in the *Chase Financial Quarterly*, a new and exclusive journal just launched by Chase Financial policy, part of the mighty Chase Manhattan Bank, argues that the market has got it wrong.

Stock splits, or when shareholders are given or sold extra stock to lower the price of existing shares, benefit shareholders only when the company is already well regarded by the market when it raises the dividend after the split. It is management convincing the market that the prospects are good, not stock splits themselves, which benefits shareholders.



Joel's role: Joel Stern, Reaganomist and now editor.

This the kind of contrary thinking coming out of American business schools. Joel Stern, one of Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, is the executive editor.

Two of Stern's own advisers on the new quarterly are London Business School academics, Richard Brealey, who is Midland Bank Professor of Corporate Finance and Accounting, and Elroy Dimson, Prudential Research Fellow in Investment.

Stern told Business Diary yesterday that he sees Chase Financial Quarterly as way of bridging the gap between academic research into financial markets and markets practitioners.

But few of those practitioners are likely to see the magazine. It's not just that it will cost $1,000 a year — for which subscribers also get an annual conference — but that it will be sent to just 40 top chief executive officers in America. About the same number here will receive a somewhat modified European edition.

**Ross Davies**



## The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div(p) | Yld % | P/E Actual | P/E Fully Taxed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | 100 | ABI Hldgs 10% CULS | 119 | — | 10.0 | 8.4 | — | — |
| 75 | 62 | Airsprung Group | 70 | — | 4.7 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 15.4 |
| 51 | 33 | Armitage & Rhodes | 46 | — | 4.3 | 9.3 | 3.8 | 8.7 |
| 200 | 187 | Bardon Hill | 200 | — | 9.7 | 4.9 | 9.7 | 11.8 |
| 104 | 86 | Deborah Services | 86 | — | 5.5 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 8.1 |
| 129 | 97 | Frank Horsell | 127xd | -2 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 23.5 |
| 68 | 39 | Frederick Parker | 68 | — | 1.7 | 2.5 | 29.6 | — |
| 78 | 46 | George Blair | 48 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 102 | 93 | IPC | 96 | — | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 10.4 |
| 105 | 100 | Isis Conv. Pref. | 105 | — | 15.7 | 15.0 | — | — |
| 113 | 95 | Jackson Group | 97 | — | 7.0 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 6.9 |
| 130 | 108 | James Burrough | 114 | — | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 10.5 |
| 334 | 256 | Robert Jenkins | 256 | — | 31.3 | 12.2 | 3.6 | 9.0 |
| 59 | 51 | Scruttons "A" | 55 | — | 5.3 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| 222 | 167 | Torday & Carlisle | 167 | — | 10.7 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 9.9 |
| 15 | 10 | Twinlock Ord | 13 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 80 | 66 | Twinlock 15% ULS | 74 | — | 15.0 | 20.3 | — | — |
| 44 | 29 | Unilock Holdings | 29 | — | 3.0 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 8.9 |
| 103 | 77 | Walter Alexander | 77 | — | 6.4 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 9.0 |
| 263 | 212 | W. S. Yeates | 216 | — | 13.1 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 8.3 |

Prices now available on Prestel Page 48146

Stock Exchange Prices

# Slow start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day, Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## BRITISH FUNDS

| 1981/82 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHORTS** | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | 91⅞ | Treas | 3% 1982 | 98[illegible] | .. | 3.083 | 15.349 |
| 102[illegible] | 96[illegible] | Treas | [illegible] 1982 | 99[illegible] | +[illegible] | 14.037 | 14.963 |
| 97¼ | [illegible] | Treas | [illegible] 1982 | 97¼ | -[illegible] | 8.498 | 14.786 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Exch | [illegible] 1982 | 96 | -[illegible] | 9.635 | 15.595 |
| 92 | 84[illegible] | Exch | [illegible] 1983 | 84[illegible] | .. | 9.235 | 14.705 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 3% 1983 | 91 | -[illegible] | 3.896 | 11.896 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 12% 1983 | 96[illegible] | .. | 12.451 | 16.494 |
| 101[illegible] | 95[illegible] | Treas | [illegible] 1983 | 93[illegible] | .. | 9.868 | 14.015 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Exch | 13% 1983 | 97½ | .. | 13.847 | 15.084 |
| 88 | 83½ | Fund | [illegible] 1983 | 92½ | .. | 10.810 | 14.621 |
| [illegible] | 90[illegible] | Exch | [illegible] 1983-84 | 87¼ | .. | 6.270 | 12.685 |
| 103[illegible] | 95[illegible] | Exch | 11% 1984 | 92[illegible] | -[illegible] | 12.194 | 15.672 |
| [illegible] | 77[illegible] | Exch | 14% 1984 | 97 | -[illegible] | 14.483 | 15.582 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Exch | 3% 1984 | 81½ | .. | 3.664 | 11.781 |
| 107[illegible] | 95[illegible] | Treas | 12% 1984 | 92 | -[illegible] | 12.044 | 15.712 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 15% 1985 | 97 | -[illegible] | 15.464 | 16.211 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Exch Cv | 12% 1985 | 89[illegible] | -[illegible] | 13.351 | 16.170 |
| 76 | 71 | Treas | 3% 1985 | 74¼ | .. | 4.041 | 12.659 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 11½% 1985 | 88 | -[illegible] | 13.067 | 16.122 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Exch | 12¼% 1985 | 89 | -[illegible] | 13.765 | 16.169 |
| 97¼ | 84[illegible] | Exch | 11¼% 1986 | 86½ | -[illegible] | 13.585 | 16.343 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 3% 1986 | 69[illegible] | .. | 4.293 | 12.115 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 12% 1986 | 87 | -[illegible] | 13.793 | 16.220 |
| **MEDIUMS** | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 8½% 1984-86 | 80[illegible] | -[illegible] | 10.543 | 14.526 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Exch | 13¼% 1987 | 90[illegible] | -[illegible] | 14.568 | 15.948 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Fund | 6½% 1985-87 | 74[illegible] | -[illegible] | 8.912 | 13.882 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 12% 1987 | 86 | -[illegible] | 14.343 | 16.468 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 7¾% 1985-88 | 72[illegible] | .. | 10.594 | 14.889 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 3% 1978-88 | 60½ | .. | 4.968 | 11.976 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 11½% 1989 | 85[illegible] | .. | 14.494 | 16.526 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 5% 1986-89 | 63 | -[illegible] | 8.094 | 12.961 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Treas | 13% 1990 | 86½ | .. | 16.018 | 16.049 |
| [illegible] | 81½ | Exch | 12½% 1990 | 86[illegible] | .. | 15.194 | 16.529 |
| [illegible] | 69[illegible] | Treas | 8¼% 1987-90 | 70[illegible] | .. | 11.790 | 14.549 |
| [illegible] | 77½ | Treas | 11¾% 1991 | 78[illegible] | .. | 14.963 | 16.406 |
| [illegible] | 57 | Fund | 5¾% 1987-91 | 60[illegible] | -[illegible] | 9.819 | 13.836 |
| [illegible] | 73[illegible] | Exch | 11% 1991 | 77½ | .. | 14.722 | 16.236 |
| [illegible] | 81½ | Treas | 12¾% 1992 | 82[illegible] | .. | 15.373 | 16.267 |
| [illegible] | 70¼ | Treas | 10% 1992 | 74[illegible] | -[illegible] | 14.204 | 15.984 |
| 94[illegible] | 79 | Exch | 12¼% 1992 | 84 | .. | 15.454 | 16.422 |
| 101[illegible] | 84¼ | Exch | 13½% 1992 | 89[illegible] | .. | 15.846 | 16.487 |
| 96[illegible] | 73[illegible] | Treas | 12½% 1993 | 81 | .. | 15.426 | 16.196 |
| 63[illegible] | 53[illegible] | Fund | 6% 1993 | 56[illegible] | -[illegible] | 10.927 | 13.929 |
| 105[illegible] | 83[illegible] | Treas | 13¾% 1993 | 88[illegible] | .. | 15.859 | 16.318 |
| 107¼ | 90¼ | Treas | 14½% 1994 | 95[illegible] | .. | 16.087 | 16.365 |

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### A—B

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104 | 75 | AAH | 86 | .. | 6.7 | 7.8 | 6.8 |
| 130 | 92 | AB Electronics | 118 | -2 | 5.7 | 4.8 | .. |
| 55 | 34½ | AE PLC | 47½ | -½ | 2.0 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| 274 | 184 | AGB Research | 251 | .. | 7.9b | 3.1 | 25.6 |
| 25 | 10 | AI Ind Prod | 13 | .. | 0.0e | 0.1 | .. |
| 286 | 163 | APV Hldgs | 235 | +4 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| 68 | 34 | Aaronson Bros. | 49 | .. | 3.0 | 6.2 | 18.0 |
| 42 | 25 | Acrow 'A' | 42 | +1 | 1.1e | 2.5 | .. |
| 68 | 41 | Advance Serv | 54 | -1 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 7.0 |
| 200 | 122 | Adwest Group | 176 | .. | 10.7 | 6.1 | 10.2 |
| 428 | 200 | Aaron't & Gen. | 230 | .. | 5.0 | 2.2 | 15.6 |
| 512 | 285 | AKZO | 512 | +37 | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | 36 | Allen W. G. | 48 | +2 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 10.7 |
| 155 | 99 | Allied Colloids | 141 | +3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 23.6 |
| 35½ | 11½ | Allied Plant | 19½ | +½ | .. | .. | 2.5 |
| 615 | 223 | Amal Metal | 558 | .. | 6.6 | 1.8 | 11.9 |
| 33½ | 12 | Amber Day | 16 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 250 | 118 | Amstrad | 215 | .. | 5.6 | 2.6 | 14.6 |
| 101½ | 67 | Anderson Strath | 92 | .. | 5.9 | 6.4 | 10.2 |
| 107 | 72 | Anglia TV 'A' | 107 | +1 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 3.9 |
| 14 | 8 | Anglo Amer Ind | £13 | .. | 89.5 | 6.9 | 4.3 |
| 37½ | 20 | Aquascutum 'A' | 27½ | +1½ | 2.9 | 10.7 | 9.1 |
| 132 | 79 | Argyll Foods | 90 | .. | 4.6 | 5.2 | 12.5 |
| 285 | 183 | Ash & Lacy | 253 | .. | 17.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| 316 | 203 | Ass Book | 303 | .. | 11.7 | 3.9 | 19.8 |
| 150 | 117 | Ass Brit Food | 150 | +4 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 7.8 |
| 68 | 40 | Ass Comm 'A' | 54 | +2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 75 | 42 | Ass Fisheries | 73 | .. | 1.4 | 2.0 | 26.6 |
| 148 | 75 | Ass Leisure | 80 | .. | 7.5 | 9.4 | 5.7 |
| 201 | 179 | Ass News | 178 | -6 | 14.9 | 8.3 | 5.0 |
| 47 | 25 | Ass Paper | 47 | +3 | 2.9b | 6.1 | 10.2 |
| 60 | 35 | Atkins Bros | 54 | .. | 7.1 | 13.2 | 6.6 |
| 6½ | 3 | Audiotronic | 6½ | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 6 | 2¼ | Do Pref | 4½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | 24 | Ault & Wiborg | 29 | +1 | 1.7 | 5.9 | .. |
| 35 | 13 | Aurora Hldgs | 17 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 36 | 24 | Austin E. | 26 | .. | 1.9 | 7.2 | .. |
| 75 | 42 | Automotive Pd | 54 | +1 | 2.9 | 5.3 | .. |
| 122 | 79 | Avon Rubber | 110 | +3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | .. |
| 390 | 231 | B.A.T. Ind | 348 | +2 | 30.0 | 8.6 | 5.4 |
| 38 | 21 | BBA Grp | 38 | .. | 2.6 | 6.9 | .. |
| 160 | 113 | BET Dfd | 140 | .. | 10.8e | 7.7 | 6.3 |
| 285 | 171 | BICC | 275 | +1 | 14.8b | 5.4 | 11.6 |
| 22 | 15 | BL Ltd | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 166 | 101 | BOC | 152 | .. | 7.3 | 4.8 | 9.6 |
| 326 | 211 | BPB Ind | 324 | .. | 13.6 | 4.2 | 7.5 |
| 29½ | 12 | BPC | 29½ | .. | ..e | .. | .. |

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | 97 | Man Agcy Music | 119 | .. | 12.5 | 10.5 | 8.7 |
| 303 | 100 | Man Ship Canal | 101 | -2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 35 | 21 | Mang Bronze | 28 | .. | 3.1 | 11.1 | .. |
| 154 | 72 | Marchwiel | 114 | +4 | 8.6 | 7.5 | .. |
| 142 | 106 | Marks & Spencer | 133 | .. | 5.8 | 4.4 | 18.1 |
| 51 | 33½ | Marley Ltd | 43 | .. | 3.2 | 7.5 | 14.0 |
| 32 | 14½ | Marling Ind | 29½ | .. | 1.4 | 4.8 | 20.6 |
| 42 | 22 | Marshall T Lox | 40 | .. | 4.0 | 9.9 | 3.6 |
| 39 | 21 | Do A | 35 | .. | 4.0 | 11.3 | 3.1 |
| 262 | 178 | Martin News | 251 | -9 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| 270 | 209 | Martonair | 218 | .. | 10.9 | 5.0 | 12.6 |
| 74 | 48 | Medminster | 65 | .. | 5.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 |
| 250 | 140 | Menzies J. | 216 | -2 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 10.8 |
| 224 | 128 | Metal Box | 162 | .. | 16.5 | 10.2 | 14.2 |
| 52½ | 37¼ | Metalrax | 40 | .. | 3.1 | 7.8 | 6.5 |
| 25 | 12 | Mettoy | 14 | .. | 0.1 | 1.0 | .. |

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | 46 | Strong & Fisher | 50 | .. | 7.1 | 14.3 | .. |
| 110 | 79 | Sunlight Serv | 98 | .. | 3.6 | 3.7 | 8.0 |
| 52 | 37 | Sutcliffe S'man | 45 | +1 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 188 | 92½ | Swire Pacific 'A' | 111 | +4½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 178 | 140 | Syltone | 178 | .. | 12.9 | 7.2 | 19.8 |

### T—Z

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | 15 | TACE | 20 | .. | ..e | .. | 6.0 |
| 121 | 85 | TSL Therm Synd | 93 | .. | 10.0 | 10.8 | 5.1 |
| 24¼ | 10[illegible] | Takeda BDR | £23[illegible] | +[illegible] | 17.6 | 0.8 | 35.3 |
| 6½ | 2½ | Talbex Grp | 5½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 404 | 316 | Tarmac Ltd | 404 | .. | 25.3 | 5.8 | 6.9 |

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) January 11 | Market rates (close) January 11 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1.8950-9050 | $1.8835-8875 | 0.35-0.25c prem | 0.65-0.55c prem |
| Montreal | $2.2410-2610 | $2.2420-2440 | 0.05c prem-0.05c disc | 0.05-0.25c disc |
| Amsterdam | 4.70½-74½fl | 4.71-72fl | 2¼-1¾c prem | 5½-4¾c prem |
| Brussels | 73.10-60f | 73.20-30f | 35-55c disc | 120-150c disc |
| Copenhagen | 14.01-11k | 14.01½-02½k | 245-160ore prem | 440-305ore prem |
| Dublin | 1.2180-2250p | 1.2215-2235p | 25-40p disc | 75-100p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.30-33m | 4.30¼-31¼m | 2¼-1¾pf prem | 5¼-4¼pf prem |
| Lisbon | 124.00-125.50e | 124.05-35e | 25-180c disc | 75-405c disc |
| Madrid | 184.80-186.30p | 184.95-185.15p | 15-40c disc | 70-105c disc |
| Milan | 2296-2313lr | 2298½-2300½lr | 9¼-12¼lr disc | 37¼-41¼lr disc |
| Oslo | 11.00-11k | 11.00-01k | 136-60ore prem | 440-330ore prem |
| Paris | 10.90-96f | 10.92¼-93¼f | ¼-1¾c disc | 5¼-4¼c disc |
| Stockholm | 10.55-62k | 10.55½-56½k | 290-220ore prem | 620-550ore prem |
| Tokyo | 419-26y | 420¼-21¼y | 3.70-3.35y prem | 9.30-8.90y prem |
| Vienna | 30.05-30sch | 30.07-12sch | 15-10gro prem | 27-21gro prem |
| Zurich | 3.48-53f | 3.49¼-50¼f | 2¼-1¾c prem | 5¼-5¼c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.8 at 91.0

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14¼ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 14½-14¼

**Treasury Bills (Dis%)**

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 14[illegible] | 2 months | 14[illegible] |
| 3 months | 14[illegible] | 3 months | 14[illegible] |

**Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14½-14[illegible] | 1 month | 15½ |
| 2 months | 14½-14[illegible] | 2 months | 15¼ |
| 3 months | 15¼-14½ | 3 months | 15½ |
| 6 months | 14[illegible]-14[illegible] | 6 months | 15 |

**Local Authority Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 16½-16¼ | 7 months | 15¾-15½ |
| 2 months | 16¼-16 | 8 months | 15½-15¼ |
| 3 months | 16½-15¾ | 9 months | 15¾-15½ |
| 4 months | 16½-15½ | 10 months | 15½-15¼ |
| 5 months | 16-15¾ | 11 months | 15½-15¼ |
| 6 months | 15½-15¼ | 12 months | 15½-15¼ |

**Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates(%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 15[illegible]-15[illegible] | 6 months | 15½-15¼ |
| 3 months | 15½-15¼ | 12 months | 15[illegible]-15[illegible] |

**Local Authority Market (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 14¾ | 3 months | 15½ |
| 7 days | 14½ | 6 months | 15¼ |
| 1 month | 15½-15¼ | 1 year | 15½ |

**Interbank Market (%)**

Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 20

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 15-14½ | 6 months | 15½-15[illegible] |
| 1 month | 15¼-15¼ | 9 months | 15½-15¼ |
| 3 months | 15½-15[illegible] | 12 months | 15½-15[illegible] |

**First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)**

3 months 16 6 months 16

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.6845-1.6925 |
| Bahrain | 0.7145-0.7175 |
| Finland | 8.2825-8.3225 |
| Greece | 109.30-111.30 |
| Hongkong | 10.9010-10.9410 |
| Iran | not available |
| Kuwait | 0.5330-0.5360 |
| Malaysia | 4.2435-4.2735 |
| Mexico | 49.30-50.90 |
| New Zealand | 2.3070-2.3270 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.4845-6.5145 |
| Singapore | 3.8730-3.9030 |
| South Africa | 1.8165-1.8315 |

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.5480-1.5520 |
| † Canada | 1.1893-1.1895 |
| Netherlands | 2.4980-2.5000 |
| Belgium | 38.77-38.82 |
| Denmark | 7.4270-7.4285 |
| West Germany | 2.2810-2.2830 |
| Portugal | 65.80-65.95 |
| Spain | 98.00-98.10 |
| Italy | 1218.50-1219.50 |
| Norway | 5.8330-5.8380 |
| France | 5.7890-5.7920 |
| Sweden | 5.5810-5.5940 |
| Japan | 222.90-223.00 |
| Austria | 15.94-15.97 |
| Switzerland | 1.8525-1.8545 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8410-0.8412

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 13¼-13; one month, 13[illegible]-13[illegible]; three months, 13¾-14; six months, 14½-14¾.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $392 (an ounce); pm, $398.25 close, $389.
Krugerrand (per coin): $400-402 (£211.25-212.25).
Sovereigns (new): $95.5-96.5 (£50.40-50.90).

هكذا من الأصل



Football

# English seeds of doubt are sown by Irish and Scottish voices

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The whispers circulating about England's seeding in the World Cup draw have broken out into an official complaint. Harry Cavan, the voice of Europe and responsible for presenting its views to the organizing committee, announced yesterday that Belgium and France have objected to England receiving preference and being ranked among the top six.

Mr Cavan, the president of the Northern Ireland Football Association and the senior vice-president of FIFA, said: "The rules allow the committee to make the draw according to geographical location, football form and commercial consideration. I know that pressure has been brought to bear to put England in Bilbao so it will be easier to look after their fans."

Mr Cavan pointed out that there was a precedent. In 1978 Argentina asked for Italy to be included in their group because there were so many Italians resident in Buenos Aires. He confirmed, though, that Spain, the hosts, will stage their group matches in Valencia and Argentina, the holders, will play in Alicante. The rest, he says is speculation.

Joao Havelange, FIFA's president, announced a list of seedings last Friday with four groups each of six nations. Presumably, that must now be regarded as unofficial. Belgium and France were ranked third with Scotland and Northern Ireland after emerging from the same qualifying group at the expense of the Republic of Ireland who finished third on goal difference.

Belgium came out on top with 11 points, two more than England, from their eight games and were runners up in the European Championship two years ago. Yet, although this is the sixth time they have qualified for the finals, it is the first time they have done so for 12 years and they have never gone beyond the first round.

The record of France, who have qualified seven times is superior but, since finishing third in 1958, they, too, have failed to reach the quarter final stage.

One wonders what would have happened had the Netherlands, finalists four years ago, beaten France on November 18 and gone through instead. Where would England have been seeded then?

Jock Stein, for one, agrees with Mr Cavan and believes that the positions are far from settled. In Madrid next Friday the day before the draw is to take place, Mr Havelange will attempt to unravel the world's problems with his committee. "Our greatest concern", Mr Cavan added, "is that the draw is legitimate".

Ron Greenwood has a national problem to solve and his greatest concern is the lack of time in which to prepare his squad. At least his list of practice games was increased by one yesterday when it was agreed that a full England side will play at Maine Road on February 9.

The match, against either a combined Manchester and Oldham XI or Manchester City's side, is in aid of the dependents of Bill Taylor, the England coach who died last month. He was the coach at Manchester City under Tony Book before going on to Oldham as assistant manager and chief coach.

Mr Greenwood commented: "Everyone is more than keen to do something for Bill's dependents and with the game against Northern Ireland on February 24, it was an ideal opportunity to get together. I am hoping for full cooperation from any manager concerned but there may have to be some improvization if there are any Cup replays."

Some of the England representatives may play as many as 40 competitive games in the next five months, but Mr Greenwood himself has only seven matches to play with. Those in Paris against France, on March 24, and in Helsinki against Finland on June 3 will not be attended by England supporters as the FA will not ask for any tickets, they announced at their Council meeting in Lancaster Gate yesterday.

At the meeting Ted Croker, the FA secretary, denied reports that the FA Cup final would be put back from May 22. Two other items on the agenda brought agreed to change the rules governing shirt advertising and, in allowing companies to sponsor teams rather than clubs, junior sides will benefit. It was also announced that a record £185,811 was raised from this season's Charity Shield match between Tottenham Hotspur and Aston Villa.

**Englishman who reached the top by going Down Under**

# Adshead revitalized

Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, yesterday summed up the feelings of his countrymen towards their triumphant national football team. In a telegram to the side, who on Sunday clinched the twenty-fourth and last place in this summer's World Cup finals, he said: "Heartiest congratulations on your magnificent win. New Zealand is very proud of the team's great achievement."

New Zealand, with a population of 3m, reached the finals by beating China, a nation of 1,000m, 2—1 in a play-off in Singapore. Crowds of 100,000 watch football matches in Peking; in Auckland 6,000 used to bse considered exceptional.

That all changed, however, when a forthright Lancastrian arrived to spark the most successful spell in the country's football history. It never occurred to Fleetwood-born John Adshead that, with rare exception, the only New Zealand sportsmen to make news are rugby players and cricketers.

Adshead, now 37, had a brief and largely undistinguished career with unfashionable Football League clubs before injury brought his playing days to an end while he was with Exeter City. He then turned to coaching—a path trodden by many similarly unfortunate young men robbed of a full playing career in the game.

He learnt the rudiments of the job with Exeter, before deciding to try his luck in Australia. In Perth he enjoyed great success, albeit in a standard of football hardly up to that which he had left in Britain. It was then that he decided to cross the Tasman Sea, intrigued by the challenge he had been offered in New Zealand.

Over a comparatively brief period of time, Adshead collected a group of unexceptional but enthusiastic footballers who had played the game merely for fun or had emigrated after failing to make the grade with British clubs. Adshead's assistant has been Kevin Fallon, who was once on Rotherham United's books and later moved to Sligo Rovers, the Irish club.

Adshead's bits-and-pieces side, thanks to large helpings of character and sheer determination, had to play 15 matches in eight different countries to reach the World Cup finals. The first stage came when they earned a place in a play-off group with China, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia by winning the Asia-Oceania section.

Two teams were to qualify from the play-off group, and the New Zealanders seemed assured of one place after becoming the only side to take a point in Peking and then winning the return match 1—0.

The Kuwaitis then offered New Zealand an all-expenses-paid trip for the first match between the two countries if they relinquished home advantage. The offer was declined and 35,000 supporters—New Zealand's largest ever football crowd attended the Mount Smart stadium in Auckland to see a series of controversial refereeing decisions undermine the home side's challenge as Kuwait won 2—0.

More surprisingly, New Zealand dropped a point at home to Saudi Arabia, drawing 2—2. They then left the land of the long white cloud knowing that in all probability they would need to beat both Middle East nations in the return matches in order to qualify.

They led Kuwait 2—1 very much against expectations, until 20 seconds from the end of extra time, when the Kuwaitis equalized. That left New Zealand needing to beat the Saudis by six goals in Riyadh to qualify. Astonishingly, they scored five before half-time—only to fail to score again.

That result forced Sunday's play-off in Singapore, in which goals by Steve Wooddin, once rejected by Tranmere Rovers, and Winston Rufer, an 18-year-old striker on leave from Norwich City, gave New Zealand victory.

To reach Spain Mr Adshead has had to cajole, revive, assure and drive his players through terrain previously believed impossible. Players like Steve Sumner, once on Preston North End's books, Bobby Almond, discarded by Orient, Tottenham Hotspur and Walthamstow Avenue, and Brian Turner, a moderate and only brief success at Brentford, had known nothing like it.

Mr Adshead said: "We have got here on a shoestring. When we returned to Auckland after beating the Australians I had to tell my players to take home their own kit to be washed. And when I went for a brief walk around our Auckland stadium before the match against Indonesia, a youngster pressed a $5 note into my hand, telling me it was to help New Zealand get to Spain with better facilities."

**Peter Bills**

Rugby Union

# Wallaby ambassadors say thanks a million

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent


Sir Nicholas . . . "good guys".

Tony Shaw's Wallabies flew home to Australia last evening, their management united in a feeling that in spite of a frustrating climax and the loss of three internationals out of four, it had been a memorable tour. The whole party had just been airlifted by helicopter out of Porthcawl, where they had been marooned since last Thursday night. Their manager, Sir Nicholas Shehadie, suspected, with tongue in cheek, that the arrival of the helicopters, blades whirring, outside the hotel was the most exciting thing that had happened there in months.

"It wasn't us," he said at a farewell Press conference in London, "who gave us the tag of world champions when we arrived. But we tried to play entertaining rugby and I think we entertained the British public. I hope my team will be remembered as good guys both on and off the field."

The coach, Bob Templeton, added that he would not have missed the tour for a million dollars. "Money can't buy that sort of experience," he said. The captain, Shaw, described it as a magnificent trip, "the highlight for all our rugby players." But keen as he is that major tours should continue, he believes that future ones should consist of 18, rather than 24, matches, and be finished before Christmas.

Mr Templeton is not the first coach from overseas to believe that British rubgy has become too obsessed with forward power. "Back play in these islands is suffering from the malaise of the rolling maul and slow possession, which gives the opposing defence time to realign. I have always thought in plinciple that ball worked back too fast is better than if it's too slow. Britain used to be noted for its magnificent backs but your approach has become too negative."

A confessed traditionalist, he has no wish to see the laws incessantly tinkered with. About the new tackle law, he said that anything to stop the pile-up had to be a blessing. "But I'm sure," he added, "that the international board realizes that the new tackle law as phrased in some ways is destroying the continuity of the game".

When asked to say which players here had impressed him most, Mr Templeton said he was reluctant to name names but none the less picked out the England forwards, Maurice Colclough and Peter Wheeler. "Colclough was magnificent against us, surely one of the best lock forwards in the past decade. Wheeler is an outstanding hooker/forward and thrower-in and a fine gentleman."

His unstinted admiration for the Welsh half-backs, Gareth Davies and Terry Holmes, leads him to think that Wales, given their expected forward base and the style of game played here, should have an edge in the forthcoming championship. He added that he thought England would be very difficult to beat.

Of all the sides they met apart from the four home counties, he has a special respect for Leicester, "well-drilled team with obvious commitment to the 15-a-side game". He thought Lancashire were in the same mould. Shaw said that in his bok the best moment of the tour had to be the win over Ireland. And the worst? "The defeat by Wales. We had it in our grasp and we let it slide."

Of his own players, the Wallabies coach said that because of two serious injuries to Mike O'Connor, we had not seen the best of one he regarded as a quite outstanding three-quarter. He said that of those who did not play in the bigger games the flanker, Chris Roche, and the reserve hooker, Lance Walker, had done enough to look forward to a more exciting future. And the prop, Tony D'Arcy, had done very well in a vital area. "He came here as a lad and didn't suffer in comparison with some very experienced players."

Mr Templeton sees the tour and "the fantastic experience gained" as providing the soundest basis for the future of Australian rugby. "I'll be disappointed," he added, "if we lose more than one player to the League code.

Barry Newcombe, on behalf of the Rugby Writers' Club, presented John Hipwell with a tankard to mark the end of his third tour here—in three decades. In saying his thanks, this outstandingly resilient scrum-half remarked that he had seen a lot of changes.

"On my first tour in 1966-67 there were no replacements and there was a lot of nine or 10-man rugby. On my next, in the mid-seventies, when British rugby was 'on a high' and Wales had some very gifted players, the game was far more enterprising.

"Now it's gone back to too much percentage football—capitalizing on opponents's mistakes. We haven't done this as effectively as the home countries. But rugby has been very good to me and I have the fondest memories of these islands."

The last word to Mickey Steele-Bodger, on behalf of the four home unions. "These Wallabies", he said, "have been the most good-humoured and the best-mannered touring team we can remember. Although they had their disappointments on the field, as ambassadors they have done themselves and their country proud."

# Cold comfort for clubs as weather hits League Cup

The League Cup has become the latest casualty of the weather, with two of this week's quarter-final matches already off.

Snow on the pitch has forced Ipswich Town to call off tonight's match against Watford and may prevent the match being played tomorrow. The Tottenham-Nottingham Forest tie, scheduled for tomorrow, is already off. Clive White, the referee, ruled the White Hart Lane pitch unplayable after an afternoon inspection yesterday.

The prospects are little brighter for play at Anfield, where Liverpool are due to face Barnsley tonight, or at Villa Park, where Aston Villa should meet West Bromwich Albion tomorrow. A noon inspection today will decide whether Villa can play, but their secretary, Steve Stride, said "Unless there is a significant change in the weather, there is no chance of the match going ahead."

Sunderland, who have rearranged their first division game against Stoke City for February 10, have asked a local referee, George Tyson, to inspect their frozen pitch this morning. Sunderland have virtually no hope of staging their FA Cup third round replay against Rotherham United tomorrow night.

In Scotland, with the temperature in some parts dropping to nearly −30°C, the first-round Scottish Cup games between Stirling Albion and Clyde, Stenhousemuir and Berwick Rangers, Civil Service Strollers and Cowdenbeath, and the replay between Inverness Clachnacuddin and Fraserburgh had no hope of starting.

The third round of the Cup is due to be played a week on Saturday. But with only a handful of first-round ties decided so far and the original date for the second round already passed, the Scottish FA said yesterday that the third round matches are highly unlikely to get under way until next month.

☐ The Football Association have asked Liverpool for their observations on the incident in which Joe Corrigan, the Manchester City goalkeeper, was knocked down by a bottle thrown from the Kop.

## Ross returns to Anfield, as a caretaker

Ian Ross and Jimmy Barron, first and second team coaches respectively will be in charge of managerial duties at Wolverhampton Wanderers until John Barnwell's successor is appointed. Ross, who spent ten years as a player with Liverpool, returns to Anfield with Wolverhampton on Saturday.

Grimsby have sacked their manager, George Kerr, after Saturday's home defeat against Orient left them anchored at the bottom of the second division.

He becomes the third managerial casualty of the Ne wYear, following Bob Houghton's resignation at Bristol City and Barnwell's similar move last week.

Mr Kerr still had 14 months of his three-year contract to run. He joined them as coach in 1978, and took over as manager from John Newman after they won promotion from the fourth division in 1979. Mr Kerr immediately steered them to the third division title.

In their first season in the second division they nearly made it three promotion years on the trot, but a bad run last April saw them slip back.

They have reached the last 32 in the FA Cup but yesterday the Grimsby board made the unanimous decision to terminate the former Lincoln manager's contract. David Booth, the coach, is his temporary replacement.

☐ Queen's Park Rangers are ready to sell Gerry Francis to Coventry City. Terry Venables, the Rangers' manager, who bought the former England captain twice, has agreed to let him go for an undisclosed fee, but Francis is considering whether to go to Highfield Road on loan first.

## Oxford united at last

The rift between Oxford United and their supporters club has been healed. The two clubs have joined forces to "ensure survival and the future prosperity of the football club". Robert Maxwell, United's chairman, has invited the supporters' club chairman, Les Town, the vice-chairman, Bill Black, and the secretary, Gary Whiting, to join the board of directors. Mr Maxwell has wiped out the supporters' club overdraf with about £13,000 of the £120,000 he is putting into United.

## Todays's fixtures

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP: Quarter-final round: Liverpool v Barnsley (7.30).

FA VASE: Second round: Buckingham Town v Berkhamsted Town

POSTPONED: Football League Cup, fifth round: Ipswich Town v Watford. First division: Southampton v Arsenal, Coventry City v Notts county. Second division: Crystal Palace v Sheffield Wednesday. Third division: Doncaster Rovers v Bristol City, Walsall v Brentford. Fourth division: Bury v Hartlepool, Bournemouth v Mansfield Town, Crewe Alexandra v Wigan Athletic.

HOCKEY: London League: Cheam v Oxford University.

# Three off, 14 booked in Madrid derby

Fourteen players were booked, three sent off and the referee needed police protection as the crowd rained bottles and cushions on to the pitch after the Madrid derby in the Spanish League on Sunday. Atlético were leading 2—1 and when Real's West German international Stielike scored from the spot to bring the teams level the match degenerated into a running battle.

The referee had never had complete control and he booked 14 players, nine from Atlético and five from Real, and sent three off as he struggled to reassert his authority. The crowd, further enraged when Arteche and Marcos, of Atlético, received their marching orders, showered the pitch with bottles and cushions.

Pineda, who scored the winning goal, also had to take an early bath and the referee was given a huge police escort as he left the ground. The Atlético president, Alfonso Cabeza, afterwards threatened to pull his club out of the Spanish League unless an inquiry was not immediately started into what he described as the "indecently biased" refereeing.

He also demanded the resignation of all the federation's officials as well as the head of the referees' panel, Jose Plaza.

Real had suspended their first-team goalkeeper, Miguel Angel, for criticizing the Yugoslav manager, Vujadin Boskov, and their reserve goalkeeper, Augustin was to blame when Atlético opened the score in the twentieth minute. Rubio headed in from a free kick.

Atlético went 2—0 ahead in the thirty-third minute when Del Bosque lost the ball on the half-way line and a sharp counter attack saw Marcos head in a cross from the Mexican, Hugo Sanchez. Real reduced the deficit three minutes before half time when Gallego squeezed the ball in from a Juanito free kick and Atlético conceded midfield superiority as they misguidedly tried to sit on their 2—1 lead.

The win kept Real level on points with Barcelona and Real Sociedad as the top three teams won. Barcelona beat Las Palmas 4—0 with goals from Estella (two), Allan Simonsen and Quini. Real Sociedad struggled to beat Betis Sevilla 1—0 at home with a seventy-first minute goal by Satrustegui.

Fiorentina opened up a two-point gap at the top of the Italian League after beating Udinese 2—1 away and Juventus were held to a goalless draw at Napoli.

The Florence club have good news of their midfield star, Giancarlo Antognoni, who is back in training after receiving serious head injuries in a car crash.

The Napoli-Juventus match was more exciting than the scoreline would suggest and one great save by the veteran goalkeeper Dino Zoff from a searing shot by Palanca in the seventy-fifth minute earned Juventus a point.

Roma, without their leading scorer, Roberto Pruzzo, stayed third, a further point behind, after winning 1—0 at Ascoli through a twenty-third-minute goal by Conti.

In Belgium the league leaders Anderlecht's game was one of two postponed and Standard Liège and La Gantoise joined Anderlecht at the top. Standard beat Winterslag 2—1 and La Gantoise won 2—1 at home to Bruges.—Agence France-Presse.

## Brazil look for training camp

Lisbon, Jan 11.—Two of Brazil's leading football administrators arrived in the Algarve region of Portugal here today to check out accommodation and facilities for a possible final training camp before this summer's World Cup finals in Spain.

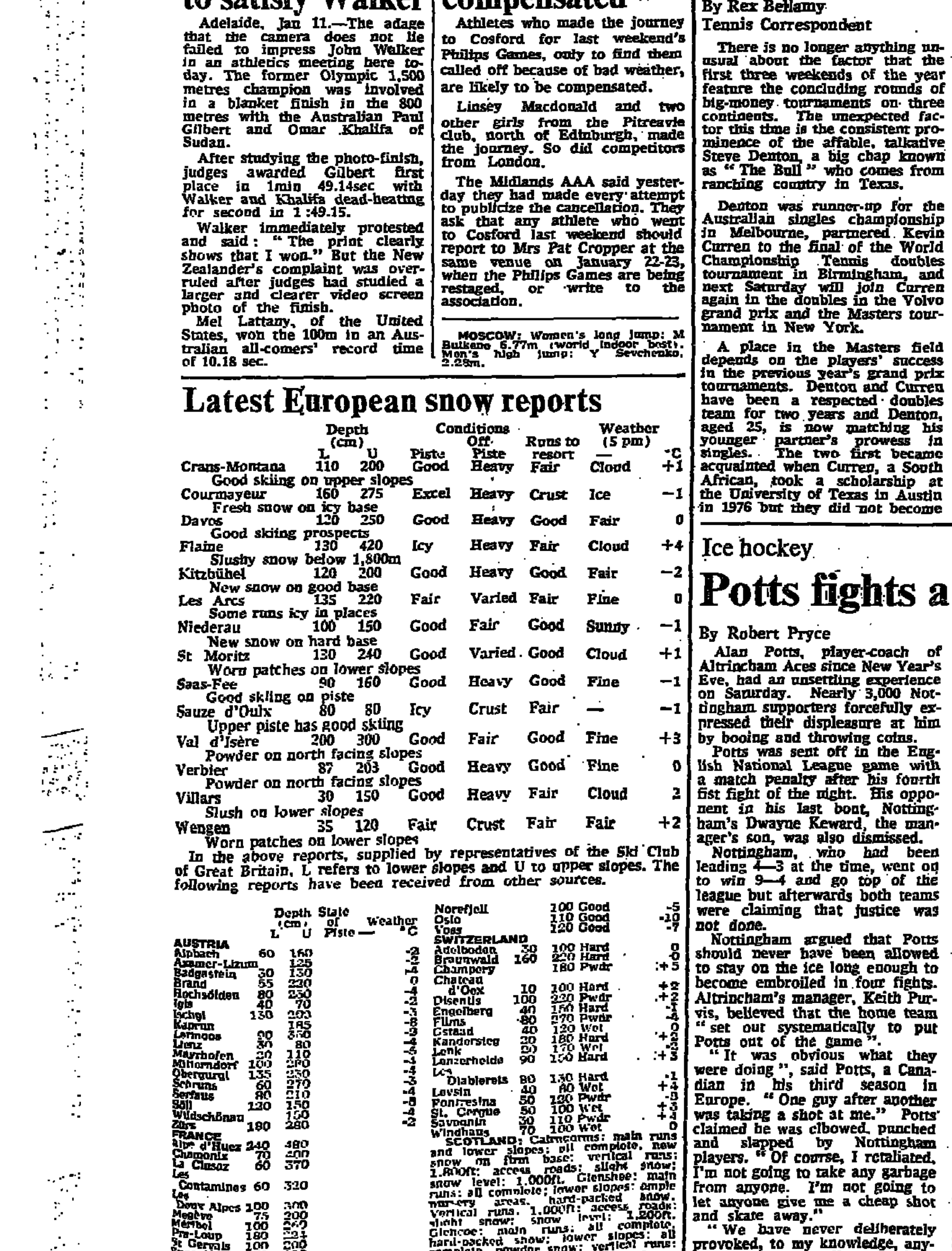
Brazil, who are expected to play their group matches in Seville, have so far arranged a six-game build-up to the finals, starting with a match against East Germany on January 26. Two other qualifiers, Scotland and Kuwait, are also considering finishing off their preparations in the Algarve.—Agence France-Presse.

# South Americans for SA

Buenos Aires, Jan 11.—A South American Select, composed of 30 players from Argentina and 12 from other countries, will play seven matches, including two against the Springboks, in South Africa from March 8 to April 3, the Argentina Rugby Union Federation confirmed here today.

The select is based on the Argentinian national side, the Pumas, with leading players from Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay being included. The tour will be entirely on an individual invitation basis and does not have an official sanction from the Argentine Republic's government.

Sports relations between Argentina and South Africa have been suspended since 1973, following a non-aligned countries' resolution against apartheid. That was when the first South American Select was formed and since then, the South Americans have toured South Africa to maintain links



Athletics

## Photograph fails to satisfy Walker

Adelaide, Jan 11.—The adage that the camera does not lie failed to impress John Walker in an athletics meeting here today. The former Olympic 1,500 metres champion was involved in a blanket finish in the 800 metres with the Australian Paul Gilbert and Omar Khalifa of Sudan.

After studying the photo-finish, judges awarded Gilbert first place in 1min 49.14sec with Walker and Khalifa dead-heating for second in 1:49.15.

Walker immediately protested and said: "The print clearly shows that I won." But the New Zealander's complaint was over-ruled after judges had studied a larger and clearer video screen photo of the finish.

Mel Lattany, of the United States, won the 100m in an Australian all-comers' record time of 10.18 sec.

## Athletes may be compensated

Athletes who made the journey to Cosford for last weekend's Philips Games, only to find them called off because of bad weather, are likely to be compensated.

Linsey Macdonald and two other girls from the Pitreavie club, north of Edinburgh, made the journey. So did competitors from London.

The Midlands AAA said yesterday they had made every attempt to publicize the cancellation. They ask that any athlete who went to Cosford last weekend should report to Mrs Pat Cropper at the same venue on January 22-23, when the Philips Games are being restaged, or write to the association.

MOSCOW: Women's long jump: M Bulkene 6.77m (world indoor best). Men's high jump: Y Sevchenko, 2.28m.

## Latest European snow reports

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Conditions Piste | Conditions Off Piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) — | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crans-Montana | 110 | 200 | Good | Heavy | Fair | Cloud | +1 |
| Good skiing on upper slopes | | | | | | | |
| Courmayeur | 160 | 275 | Excel | Heavy | Crust | Ice | −1 |
| Fresh snow on icy base | | | | | | | |
| Davos | 120 | 250 | Good | Heavy | Good | Fair | 0 |
| Good skiing prospects | | | | | | | |
| Flaine | 130 | 420 | Icy | Heavy | Fair | Cloud | +4 |
| Slushy snow below 1,800m | | | | | | | |
| Kitzbühel | 120 | 200 | Good | Heavy | Good | Fair | −2 |
| New snow on good base | | | | | | | |
| Les Arcs | 135 | 220 | Fair | Varied | Fair | Fine | 0 |
| Some runs icy in places | | | | | | | |
| Niederau | 100 | 150 | Good | Fair | Good | Sunny | −1 |
| New snow on hard base | | | | | | | |
| St Moritz | 130 | 240 | Good | Varied | Good | Cloud | +1 |
| Worn patches on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| Saas-Fee | 90 | 160 | Good | Heavy | Good | Fine | −1 |
| Good skiing on piste | | | | | | | |
| Sauze d'Oulx | 80 | 80 | Icy | Crust | Fair | — | −1 |
| Upper piste has good skiing | | | | | | | |
| Val d'Isère | 200 | 300 | Good | Fair | Good | Fine | +3 |
| Powder on north facing slopes | | | | | | | |
| Verbier | 87 | 203 | Good | Heavy | Good | Fine | 0 |
| Powder on north facing slopes | | | | | | | |
| Villars | 30 | 150 | Good | Heavy | Fair | Cloud | 2 |
| Slush on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| Wengen | 35 | 120 | Fair | Crust | Fair | Fair | +2 |
| Worn patches on lower slopes | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources.

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | State of Piste | Weather — | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | | | | | |
| Alpbach | 60 | 160 | | | -2 |
| Axamer-Lizum | | 125 | | | -2 |
| Badgastein | 30 | 130 | | | -4 |
| Brand | 55 | 220 | | | 0 |
| Hochsölden | 80 | 250 | | | -4 |
| Igls | 40 | 70 | | | -2 |
| Ischgl | 130 | 203 | | | -3 |
| Kaprun | | 185 | | | -8 |
| Lermoos | 90 | 350 | | | -3 |
| Lienz | 30 | 80 | | | -4 |
| Mayrhofen | 20 | 110 | | | -5 |
| Mitterndorf | 100 | 280 | | | -4 |
| Obergurgl | 135 | 230 | | | -4 |
| Schruns | 60 | 270 | | | -3 |
| Serfaus | 80 | 210 | | | -4 |
| Söll | 120 | 150 | | | -8 |
| Wildschönau | | 150 | | | -4 |
| Zürs | 180 | 280 | | | -2 |
| FRANCE | | | | | |
| Alpe d'Huez | 240 | 480 | | | |
| Chamonix | 70 | 400 | | | |
| La Clusaz | 60 | 370 | | | |
| Les Contamines | 60 | 320 | | | |
| Les Deux Alpes | 100 | 300 | | | |
| Megève | 75 | 200 | | | |
| Méribel | 100 | 260 | | | |
| Pra-Loup | 180 | 224 | | | |
| St Gervais | 100 | 200 | | | |
| Superdévoluy | 70 | 130 | | | |
| Val d'Isère | 190 | 320 | | | |
| NORWAY | | | | | |
| Finse | | 120 | Good | | -14 |
| Geilo | | 75 | Good | | -9 |
| Gol | | 70 | Good | | -10 |
| Lillehammer | | 120 | Good | | -9 |
| Norefjell | | 100 | Good | | -5 |
| Oslo | | 110 | Good | | -10 |
| Voss | | 120 | Good | | -7 |
| SWITZERLAND | | | | | |
| Adelboden | 30 | 100 | Hard | | 0 |
| Braunwald | 160 | 220 | Hard | | -0 |
| Champery | | 180 | Pwdr | | +5 |
| Chateau d'Oex | 10 | 100 | Hard | | +2 |
| Disentis | 100 | 220 | Pwdr | | +2 |
| Engelberg | 40 | 150 | Hard | | -1 |
| Flims | 80 | 270 | Pwdr | | -4 |
| Gstaad | 40 | 120 | Wet | | 0 |
| Kandersteg | 20 | 180 | Hard | | +2 |
| Lenk | 20 | 170 | Wet | | -3 |
| Lenzerheide | 90 | 150 | Hard | | +3 |
| Les Diablerets | 80 | 130 | Hard | | -1 |
| Leysin | 40 | 80 | Wet | | +4 |
| Pontresina | 50 | 120 | Pwdr | | -3 |
| St. Cergue | 50 | 100 | Wet | | +3 |
| Savognin | 30 | 110 | Pwdr | | +4 |
| Wildhaus | 70 | 100 | Wet | | 0 |

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: main runs and lower slopes: all complete, new snow on firm base: vertical runs: 1,800ft: access roads: slight snow; snow level: 1,000ft. Glenshee: main runs: all complete; lower slopes: ample nursery areas, hard-packed snow. Vertical runs, 1,000ft: access roads: slight snow: snow level: 1,200ft. Glencoe: main runs: all complete. lower slopes: all hard-packed snow: vertical runs: complete. powder snow: vertical runs: 2,400ft: access roads: icy: snow level: 800ft. Lecht: main runs. all complete; lower slopes: ample nursery areas, powder snow on a firm base: vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads: open from Tomintoul: snow level: 2,000ft.

Tennis

# 'The Bull' makes dent in rankings

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

There is no longer anything unusual about the factor that the first three weekends of the year feature the concluding rounds of big-money tournaments on three continents. The unexpected factor this time is the consistent prominence of the affable, talkative Steve Denton, a big chap known as "The Bull" who comes from ranching country in Texas.

Denton was runner-up for the Australian singles championship in Melbourne, partnered Kevin Curren to the final of the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament in Birmingham, and next Saturday will join Curren again in the doubles in the Volvo grand prix and the Masters tournament in New York.

A place in the Masters field depends on the players' success in the previous year's grand prix tournaments. Denton and Curren have been a respected doubles team for two years and Denton, aged 25, is now matching his younger partner's prowess in singles. The two first became acquainted when Curren, a South African, took a scholarship at the University of Texas in Austin in 1976 but they did not become a doubles team until their university years were behind them.

Nowadays they share an apartment in Austin, room together on tour, and employ a genial Australia called Warren Jacques, who lives in Dallas, to give them technical and tactical advice and travel with them when he can. Since the long jawed Jacques began to help them, Denton has taken off 22lb and jumped to the fore as a singles player.

One of the attractive features of Sunday's final at Birmingham was the contrast between the basically violent methods of Curren and Denton and the craft of their less powerful European opponents, Heinz Gunthardt and the delightfully subtle Balazs Taroczy.

This week, in Madison Square Garden, the emphasis will be on an eight-man singles event played to the same format as last week's doubles: that is, a preliminary all-play-all series in two groups of four, followed by the semi-final and final rounds. John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Roscoe Tanner and Eliot Teltscher play in one group and Ivan Lendl, José-Luis Clerc, Guillermo Vilas, and Vitas Gerulaitis in the other. The tournament will begin tomorrow.

McEnroe, of course, was the leading man of 1981. In the regrettable absence of anything approximating to a World Championship series, the identity of the leading lady must remain a matter for debate. But Chris Lloyd finished the year at the top of the Women's Tennis Association's computerised rankings, with Tracy Austin and Martina Navratilova close behind her.

If one could have two tennis wishes granted in 1982, one would be the inaugration of a genuine world championship series (probably restricted to the French, Wimbledon and United States championships and an indoor tournament, so that players would be tested on four surfaces) and a better deal for doubles, which deserves an increased allocation of prize money and more prominent scheduling.

## Connors is the master

Chicago, Jan 11.—Jimmy Connors sounded a warning for this week's Masters tournament by defeating the world No 1, John McEnroe, in five sets, 6—7, 7—5, 6—7, 7—5, 6—4, to lift the $100,000 first prize in the Rosemont exhibition tournament here yesterday.

LA PAZ (Bolivia): Davis Cup: Ecuador beat Bolivia, 5—0.

Ice hockey

# Potts fights a lost cause

By Robert Pryce

Alan Potts, player-coach of Altrincham Aces since New Year's Eve, had an unsettling experience on Saturday. Nearly 3,000 Nottingham supporters forcefully expressed their displeasure at him by booing and throwing coins.

Potts was sent off in the English National League game with a match penalty after his fourth fist fight of the night. His opponent in his last bout, Nottingham's Dwayne Keward, the manager's son, was also dismissed.

Nottingham, who had been leading 4—3 at the time, went on to win 9—4 and go top of the league but afterwards both teams were claiming that justice was not done.

Nottingham argued that Potts should never have been allowed to stay on the ice long enough to become embroiled in four fights. Altrincham's manager, Keith Purvis, believed that the home team "set out systematically to put Potts out of the game".

"It was obvious what they were doing", said Potts, a Canadian in his third season in Europe. "One guy after another was taking a shot at me." Potts claimed he was elbowed, punched and slapped by Nottingham players. "Of course, I retaliated. I'm not going to take any garbage from anyone. I'm not going to let anyone give me a cheap shot and skate away."

"We have never deliberately provoked, to my knowledge, anyone into fighting", said Gary Keward, the Nottingham manager. "I would have to say that the guy was out looking for trouble. "We feel very hard done by. He should have got a major penalty for the second fight, which would have put him out of the game."

There was no further trouble after the expulsions. McClinchey (3), Withinshaw (2) and Peacock (2) made their contributions to Nottingham's cause as goal-scorers, not as pugilists.

The other National League game was more peaceful, but it did produce an upset. Blackpool's Seagulls recovered from a 4—1 deficit in the first period to win 9—6 in Durham. The twins, Brian and Bruce Sims scored two goals each, as did Hall, a 17-year-old only recently promoted to the Blackpool first team.

There was another surprise in the Scottish League. Fife Flyers took a 5—0 first period lead over Ayr Bruins, but lost the match in the last two minutes as Ayr recovered from 9—7 down to win 11—10. Dickson and Gibson scored three goals each for Ayr as did Lynch for Fife.

Nottingham travelled to Streatham on Sunday with a team weakened by injury and suspension (Keward) and lost 6—0. Stefan scored four of Streatham's goals and Brine, the home team's young netminder, allowed none past him for the third successive match. The loss was Nottingham's first in the Ben Truman Cup and it strengthened Streatham's position at the top of the table.

RESULTS: English National League: Nottingham 9, Altrincham 4; Durham 6, Blackpool 9. Scottish National League: Ayr 11, Fife 10. English League North: Deeside 15, Bradford 0; Grimsby 4, Blackpool 5; Sheffield 6, Liverpool 2. Ben Truman Cup: Richmond 0, Streatham 6; Streatham 6, Nottingham 0.

## For the record

**American football**

NATIONAL LEAGUE: American conference: Cincinnati Bengals 27, San Diego Chargers 7. National conference: San Francisco 49ers 28, Dallas Cowboys 27.

**Basketball**

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 134, Detroit Pistons 124; Washington Bullets 129, New York Knicks 126; Milwaukee Bucks 118, Los Angeles Lakers 107; Houston Rockets 111, Portland Trail Blazers 109.

**Darts**

STOKE: Embassy world professional championship, second round: S Brennan (England) beat D Whitcombe (England) 2—0; S Lord (Sweden) beat L Marreel (Belgium) 2—1; D Miller (US) beat T Brown (England) 2—0; J Wilson (Scotland) beat A Evans (Wales) 2—1.

**Ice hockey**

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 6, Colorado Rockies 4; Buffalo Sabres 6, Los Angeles Kings 4; Chicago Black Hawks 3, Vancouver Canucks 2; Montreal Canadiens 4, Winnipeg Jets 4; Calgary Flames 5, Edmonton Oilers 1.

**Rackets**

QUEEN'S CLUB: First round: J Prenn beat R Hollington, 15—6, 16—1, 15—1; D Norman beat T Candy, 15—2, 15—3, 15—6; A Milne beat C Whittington, 15—9, 15—2, 15—11; C Green beat J McDonald, 15—8, 15—8, 11—15, 15—6; R Crawley beat T Brudenell, 15—10, 15—6, 15—10; C May beat W Dongar, 15—1, 15—4, 15—4; O Milne beat R Bonsor, 15—11, 13—16, 15—8, 15—0.

**Swimming**

GAINSVILLE (Florida): US short course championships: Men: 100 metres freestyle: 1, N Brooks (Australia), 49.33sec. 200m backstroke: 1, S Barnicoat, 2min 00.05. 200m butterfly: 1, C Beardsley, 1:55.42 (world best); 5, P Hubble (GB), 2:00.94; 6, S Poulter (GB), 2:02.48. 1500m: 1, D Petric (Yugoslavia), 15:04.99. Women: 100m freestyle: 1, C Metschuck (EG), 54.55 (world best); 2, J Croft (GB), 55.27. 200m backstroke 1, C Polit (EG), 2:13.80. 200m butterfly: 1, I Geissler (EG), 2:07.18; 8, A Osgerby (GB), 2:15.82. 1500m freestyle: 1, P Schneider (EG), 15:43.31 (world best).

Squash rackets

# Willstrop fails to contain Australian

By Rex Bellamy

Chris Dittmar, an Adelaide left-hander who was seeded second, beat Christy Willstrop (Yorkshire), the joint third seed, by 9—3, 9—1, 2—9, 9—3 in the final of the British open junior championship, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, at the Bromley Town Squash Club last evening.

Willstrop, Britain's national under-23 champion, had beaten the seed, Sohail Qaiser, of Lahore, by patiently luring the Pakistani into error in the semi-final round of the international under-19 event for the Drysdale Cup. But in the final Willstrop could not contain Dittmar's hard-hitting to a length or off the walls.

It was not until the third game that Willstrop briefly succeeded in disrupting the pattern of Dittmar's game by getting to the front of the court and playing an admirable variety of shots. In this game, too Dittmar suffered most from the referee's increasing insistence that both men should "clear the ball". The beginning of the fourth game was closely contested, but Dittmar turned out to be the sounder of the two in playing in a series of long rallies.

## Sweet revenge for Briars

By a Special Correspondent

Gawain Briars, the British No. 2, last night gained sweet revenge for his defeat against Phil Kenyon in the final of the British closed championships. Briars demolished the newly-crowned British champion 9—7, 9—0, 9—0 at Manchester in the International Challengers Vase, sponsored by Debenhams.

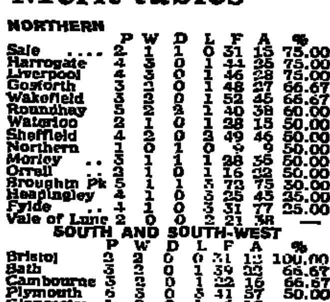
Briars, British closed champion in 1979, never looked in trouble against a lacklustre Kenyon. Picking the ball up early, the lanky Briars put pressure on the British No. 1 at every opportunity. The slower Dunlop ball clearly suited Briars's style of play, and he now looks a firm favourite to qualify from his group for the final in March.

Skiing

## Younger Epple the winner

Bulle, Jan 11.—Maria Epple, of West Germany, won the International Ski Federation's international grand slalom here today with a two-leg time of 2min 41.73sec. The event does not count towards the World Cup.

Miss Epple, the younger sister of the World Cup challenger, Irene Epple, finished ahead of Catherine Andeer, of Switzerland (2:42.08), and Anne-Flore Rey, of France (2:42.57).



## Merit tables

NORTHERN

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sale | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 15 | 75.00 |
| Harrogate | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 35 | 75.00 |
| Liverpool | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 46 | 28 | 75.00 |
| Gosforth | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 48 | 27 | 66.67 |
| Wakefield | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 52 | 45 | 66.67 |
| Roundhay | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 38 | 60.00 |
| Waterloo | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 15 | 50.00 |
| Sheffield | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 49 | 46 | 50.00 |
| Northern | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 50.00 |
| Morley | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 36 | 50.00 |
| Orrell | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 32 | 50.00 |
| Broughtn Pk | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 73 | 75 | 30.00 |
| Headingley | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 45 | 25.00 |
| Fylde | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 31 | 77 | 25.00 |
| Vale of Lune | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 38 | — |

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bristol | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 13 | 100.00 |
| Bath | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 39 | 33 | 66.67 |
| Camborne | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 66.67 |
| Plymouth | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 57 | 50.00 |
| Gloucester | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 12 | — |
| Exeter | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 39 | — |

MIDLAND

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leicester | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 24 | 100 |
| Coventry | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 152 | 65 | 85.71 |
| Moseley | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 65 | 57 | 75.00 |
| Bedford | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 112 | 72 | 66.67 |
| Nottingham | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 68 | 73 | 40.00 |
| Northamptn | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 70 | 56 | 25.00 |
| Nuneaton | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 34 | 111 | 20.00 |
| Birmingham | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 45 | 173 | 20.00 |
| Rugby | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 28 | 152 | — |

LONDON

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Irish | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 45 | 100 |
| Wasps | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 117 | 52 | 83.33 |
| Londn Welsh | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 76 | 50 | 80.00 |
| Londn Scots | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 77 | 40 | 60.00 |
| Rosslyn Park | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 82 | 66 | 57.14 |
| Harlequins | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 54 | 33.33 |
| Richmond | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 53 | 89 | 20.00 |
| Blackheath | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 31 | 81 | 20.00 |
| Saracens | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 69 | — |
| Met Police | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 70 | — |

Snooker

# Davis leaves Las Vegas for a jackpot in Oldham

By a Special Correspondent

Steve Davis returned from Las Vegas at the end of a world business tour with $500 winnings on Sunday to play in the Lada £15,000 Classic and discovered that jackpots can also be acquired at Oldham.

He made the first ever televized maximum break of 147 yesterday in the Lancashire Towns Queen Elizabeth Hall when playing his first-round match against John Spencer of Radcliffe. Davis started to chisel his piece of snooker history from his first approach to the table in the fifth frame.

The players returned to the auditorium after an interval with the score at 2—2. Spencer three times the world champion scattered the pack with his first stroke. Davis neatly tucked away every ball. It brought the reward of a Lada car from the sponsors, to go with the Porsche he already owns.

Celebrating with champagne after a 5—2 victory, he said: "I can't believe it. This is the one ambition I wanted. I realized that it was possible early on with all the reds clear of the cushions I had a strange feeling until the last yellow.

He reflected: "When I came to the brown, it was the worst of my life, and it didn't become any easier. I thought on the last black you've come too far to miss it. My legs were like jelly, and I was in a daze afterwards. Looking back, perhaps the most difficult shot was screwing back the opening re dinto the middle pocket."

Davis, who will be returning to Australia to play in a series of matches for £60,000 in April, now meets Ray Reardon, six times the world champion, in the semi-final today.

Ray Reardon, of Stoke, is a player with the experience to break Davis's monopoly. He had to be at his best against David Taylor, of Manchester, to reach the semi-final.

Reardon, the Welsh captain, always alert, corrected referee Jim Thorpe in the third frame when the referee awarded it to Taylor with a black still left on the table.

FIRST ROUND: R Reardon (Stoke) beat D Taylor (Manchester) 5—1 (frame scores, Reardon first): 75—30, 32—104, 54—53, 86—16, 80—12, 75—19.

S Davis (Plumstead) beat J Spencer (Radcliffe) 5—2 (frame scores), Davis (first): 24—58, 86—0, 47—73, 76—17, 147—0, 72—16, 53—13).

Rugby League

# Headingley to the rescue

By Keith Macklin

The Headingley underground heating system is proving a godsend to Rugby League. While the Leeds club continue to fulfil and rearrange league fixtures, officials continually bless the wisdom and foresight which resulted in the central heating installation 18 years ago.

Not only is the John Player Trophy final certain to be played on Saturday week, there is every possibility that Headingley will come to the rescue of the Great Britain v France under-24 international on Saturday.

Hilton Park, Leigh, had been chosen as the venue, but if the Leigh ground is unfit on Thursday afternoon the international will be moved to Leeds.

There will be a new fixture formula for the opening of next season. The 1982-83 season will not begin with the county cups early in August but will begin with the championship fixtures on August 22, with another full league programme in midweek.

# Botham catches virus to deliver another body blow to England

From Richard Streeton
Madras, Jan 11

Ian Botham, who [illegible] all-rounder in the [illegible] England's key player [illegible] infection and could [illegible] Test match with India [illegible] on Wednesday. Botham [illegible] Bob Taylor, the first-choice wicket-keeper, on the sick [illegible] the chances of either [illegible] being fit for the game are [illegible] 50-50.

Botham's absence would deprive England [illegible] swoop of a front-rank [illegible] main bowler [illegible] would leave them dreadfully unbalanced. With Boycott having gone, Cook, the only other batsman in the party, would definitely have to play in Botham's absence and there could be no question of choosing five bowlers. England's tail, if that was done, would start at No 6 with Taylor or Richards, depending on which wicket keeper played.

Botham's illness became known when the main bulk of the England team arrived tonight from Calcutta. A well-trained elephant deposited garlands round the players' necks outside their hotel but the light-hearted [illegible] were changed to sombre moods when they heard about Botham. He has been supposedly resting for three days at [illegible]rman's Cove, a nearby beach resort.

Today his temperature soared and he said he ached in every bone in his body. A doctor ordered him to bed. Botham, an immensely strong man, is said to be determined to play on Wednesday but the doctor has warned that this sort of virus infection can lower a man's resilience and leave him weak for several days. Of Botham's 45 appearances for England, the last 43 Tests have been consecutive and there has seldom been a match when he has not played a significant role.

Taylor, who withdrew from the weekend match in Jamshedpur, has turned the corner but his nose and throat ailment has by no means disappeared and his facial glands remain slightly swollen. The possible absence of Botham and Taylor, together with Boycott's return home, are all unfortunate blows

England, who are 1-0 down, must win here to level the rubber as nobody expects a result to be obtained on the lifeless Kanpur pitch where the sixth test starts on January 30.

Earlier in Calcutta there was much hilarity and celebration during the team's morning golf when Gooch did a 143 yard hole in one. It has been quite a week for Gooch, who captained England for the first time in Fletcher's absence against East Zone and who in the fourth Test, and on Sunday, made his entry in the record books during some light-hearted bowling.

In the Test he bowled both left and right arm in the same over, which is not often seen in Test cricket. Then on Sunday, as he impersonated Geoff Cope, the former Yorkshire off-spinner, he was called for throwing.

Gooch's "chucking" was deliberate but it brought the first recorded instance of two bowlers being called for throwing in the same first-class match. On Saturday Kamia Das, the East Zone off-spinner, was called during England's innings, though it passed unnoticed at the time.

A revealing little sidelight on touring in India came today when England sent their heavy cricket baggage by rail from Calcutta to Madras. They had been tipped off that the staff at Calcutta's Dum Dum airport intended to invoke the full excess baggage charges, which are invariably waived for touring sides.

The airport staff, apparently, failed to receive their usual quota of Test match tickets last week and the Indian players suffered badly when they left after the match. It cost Gavaskar, who is a national idol, the equivalent of £120 in excess baggage to get his cricket gear through. England have had to find around £1,000 if they had not taken precautions.

## Return of Lewington

Peter Lewington, the Berkshire off spinner who took over 200 wickets for Warwickshire form 1970 to 1976, is expected to rejoin them for the second half of the 1982 season. Warwickshire have also signed two 17-year-old all-rounders, Kassim Ibadulla and Paul Smith.

# Old soldiers need a break in hostilities

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 11

Australia are in the surprising position of being sure of at least a share of their Test series with West Indies yet facing elimination in the one-day World Series Cup, sponsored by Benson and Hedges.

Failure to reach the one-day finals, however, though financially costly to both the players themselves and the Australian board, could benefit their cricket. Australia played at the weekend as if badly in need of a break. "Boy," Lillee, or rather his ghost, writes in his column today, "am I tired."

If it is to be Pakistan and West Indies in the one-day finals between January 20 and 27, the Australians will be free to refresh themselves for the last of their three Test matches against West Indies, starting in Adelaide on January 30. After playing two Test matches back to back, as the golfers say, and without rest days, Lillee is not the only one who is wilting — a result, I think, of playing too often against the same players rather than of too much cricket.

For their next one-day match, against West Indies in Sydney on Thursday, Australia have left out Yardley and Darling from the side who played in Melbourne. Hughes, missing on Saturday and Sunday because of a family bereavement, returns.

More far-reaching changes may not be far away. Since the end of World Series Cricket three years ago, the Australian selectors have seldom plumped for a young player ahead of an older one. It is a myth that when in doubt the Australians opt for youth. At 24 Darling was the youngest batsman in Sunday's Australian side and also the best fielder.

Thomson, though nothing like the bowler he was and inclined to be expensive in one-day cricket, keeps his place. Those who have batted against him recently say that although he is occasionally as fast through the air as he ever was, he has lost his sting off the pitch.

Up and coming fast bowlers seem as few and far between in Australia as they are in England. There are, however, plenty of good young batsmen about. In Australia next winter England *should* make plenty of runs — though so should Australia.

Greg Chappell, who never plays at Melbourne these days without saying that the pitch there is a disgrace, now has the support of the West Indian captain, Clive Lloyd. And at last it looks as though the ground authorities are going to relay at least part of the square.

The operation will almost certainly be started on Monday week, after the second of the one-day finals has been played there. It needs to be completed, with the grass sown and grown, by the opening of the football season in late March.

So upset was Chappell by what he saw on Sunday morning, in the first two or three overs of Australia's one-day match against West Indies, that he sought out the board officials with a view to taking his side off the field. Had he done so, before such a vast crowd, the pitch might have been torn up there and then.

Damp and dangerous to begin with, by the end of the match it was sufficiently unpredictable and the bounce was reluctant enough for Richards, if not Dujon, to be driven almost to distraction. Yet barely a fortnight ago the same pitch produced what by common consent was a memorable Test match between Australia and West Indies.

For as long as I have been watching cricket there, Melbourne has seldom been what you would expect of a good Australia pitch; yet partly because of this it has been the scene of some close and exciting matches. Where it differs now from, say, 1950 is that the grass is so much poorer.

To grow grass in some parts of Australia, with the help of a hot sun and a hose, is a matter of throwing down a seed or two and jumping out of the way. For some reason this does not seem to be so on the Melbourne Cricket Ground (it is really a football ground, which for the grand finals of the local Australian Rules competition between Carlton and Collingwood held 121,696 people) so that to anyone seeing it for the first time the square itself looks like an allotment in need of attention.

Anyway, something is going to be done about it.

WEST INDIES (from): *C H Lloyd, C G Greenidge, D Haynes, I V A Richards, H A Gomes, † P J Dujon, A Logie, S F A Bacchus, M Holding, J Garner, A M E Roberts, D Marshall.

PAKISTAN (from): *Javed Miandad, Mansoor Akhtar, Mudassar Nazar, Mohsin Khan, Zaheer Abbas, Imran Khan, Wasim Raja, Ejaz Faqih, Sarfraz Nawaz, Tahir Naqash, † Wasim Bari, Saleem Malik, Sikander Bakht.

PERTH: Sheffield Shield: Tasmania 234 and 172 for 9; Western Australia 328.

# Faces to follow in 1982 in badminton, table tennis and ice skating



Three on the threshold (from left): Yates, Miss Webster and Johnson

Miss Witt: may be best

# Youth can repay selectorial faith

Building promising young players up into marketable personalities and then capitalizing with tales of woe when they fail to live up to the image is one of the easiest temptations facing a sports writer. The problem, however, is reduced to a minimum with England's present batch of badminton prospects.

Steve Baddeley, though only 20, is the national champion and has a hefty lefthanded smash that has already help him to demolish the brilliant Thomas Kihlstrom, the Swedish number one.

Nick Yates also 20, has beaten the reigning European champion, Flemming Delfs, still a fine win even though the Dane's commitment to the game is less than it was. Yates is a fine mover and determined competitor and has already won the Dutch Open and Canadian Open titles.

A further danger is that potential can be destroyed through premature praise. So far this does not seem to have happened to either of these two. Yates fully admits he does not have the most dazzling range of shots and Baddeley knows he needs to improve his defence. And both know what it is to work hard.

Yates indeed often seems to work hard, to the exclusion of enjoyment of life. Politely he deflects social contact and sublimates himself into training. That is both a strength and a weakness. "He is the most singleminded youngster you could meet," says John Havers, the chairman of the selectors. But this can place great pressure upon him when so much of himself is invested in one important competition. Mistakes caused through tension probably cost him a place in the final of the national championships.

Baddeley's abilities to work hard have been developed through conquering disadvantage. A human biology student at Chelsea College he was the only one of England's leading four players who was not able to practice and train fulltime. "I had to get up very early before breakfast to go running and then go to college afterwards," he said. "I had not done anything quite like that before and it not only made me fitter but I felt mentally stronger as well".

It was nearly two years ago that England's selectors had to face some bitter arguments after selecting Baddeley and Yates for the European Championships, in preference to some better known players.

Selectorial strength of character was well justified. "I thought one would come through, but not both" said Mr Havers. The next Europeans are in April and this time Baddeley and Yates will be dangerous contenders.

So, too, should England's new women's champion, Jane Webster. It might seem unusual to regard a player of 25 as a prospect to watch, especially one who is already World, All-England and European doubles champion. But Miss Webster, whose considerable talents have not been in question, has been something of a disappointment in singles. She does though give evidence of being a late developer.

Lack of confidence has usually been Miss Webster's problem, as she admits, and confidence is exactly what her partner Nora Perry has been able to transmit. Mrs Perry is blonde, good-looking and extrovert. "She is very positive in her attitudes all the time and since playing with her I have learnt to be much more like her," says Miss Webster, who altered her training arrangements to fit in with Mrs Perry at Redbridge Sports Centre, in Essex.

Her happy partnership with the ebullient Mrs Perry, so valuable to her both on and off the court, came about through the unfortunate splitting of another partnership. Mrs Perry, who won the 1980 All-England doubles title with Gillian Gilks, had originally been teamed with her for the European and World championships soon afterwards. Then Mrs Gilks became involved in her umpteenth row with the Badminton Association of England and Jane Webster was drafted in as a late replacement. It was a far from obvious choice but an inspired one. That won the European title easily and the World title against most people's expectations.

In December, Miss Webster took the national final at the third attempt, beating the babe of England's batch of young prospects, Helen Troke, who is just 17. "It's an important breakthrough for me," said Miss Webster. "It may help me to go on to better things". A number of experienced onlookers think so too.

An experiment with bat rubbers has caused England's new number three table tennis player, Douggie Johnson, to become labelled as the successor to John Hilton, the 34-year-old European champion, who defends his title in April. Not that Johnson is expected to challenge for the European title, but like Hilton he twiddles a combination bat but with different rubbers on each side.

Like Hilton, too, Johnson often loses to domestic players who get a chance to inspect the combinations closely, but this year alone he has beaten three former European champions. At 23, provided he does not, like Hilton, become over exposed to foreign inspection, he could become a trump card for England.

But it was not until he solved a problem with the different colours that the comparison with Hilton became credible. "One brand were a darker colour and the other rubber I was using was cherry red," he said. "I searched through hundreds of sheets and was still left with two different rubbers that opponents could spot."

Johnson eventually chose a different kind of attacking rubber entirely to match a black antispin rubber on the other side. "It was supposed to be the same but it was softer and better for looping. I enabled me to attack better and that has given me much more variety with which to break down opponents".

Johnson, naturally a defensive player, was thus able to copy Hilton's clever mixtures of defence and attack. "In 18 months since changing rubbers I have beaten 13 European and world-ranked opponents, and that's an improvement by anyone's standards," he said. A European ranking of his own is now a possibility.

**Richard Eaton**

# Latest in the line the best

Katarina Witt is the latest in a line of outstanding ice skaters produced by Jutta Müller at Karlmarxstadt (formerly Chemnitz), the counterpart in Eastern Europe of Carlo Fassi, the wizard of the West. Mrs Müller has found only one Olympic champion, compared with Fassi's four — Peggy Fleming, Dorothy Hamill, John Curry and Robin Cousins — but she has trained more world champions. Miss Witt, 16 last month, could be her fifth.

The statistics speak against Miss Witt, for she was fifth in both Europe and the world last year and, with the retirement of Denise Biellmann, the Swiss winner of both titles, she should ascend only to fourth place. That was once the ordered character of figure skating, but in recent years we have faced and admired change and nothing can be taken for granted. It will surprise at least one observer if Miss Witt does not win the European title at least.

Miss Witt was in competition with one of her principal opponents, Elaine Zayak of the United States, at The Hague recently. They were like chalk and cheese.

Debbie Cottrill, the British champion, beat the East German at both international levels last year, but I fear that seems unlikely now, in the wake of Miss Witt's growing maturity and Miss Cottrill's injury-stricken summer. From what I saw of Miss Witt in The Hague we may be in the presence of the best woman skater who ever lived, if not this year then in the near future.

**John Hennessy**

Golf

# Double lift for seniors' championship

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

The seniors' golf championship is to receive a lift in stature this year under the sponsorship of Trusthouse Forte. The prize fund is to be increased from £12,000 to £15,000 and the field strengthened by three former Ryder Cup players, Peter Alliss, Bernard Hunt and Peter Butler. Alliss and Hunt have already reached the qualifying age, 50, and Butler will do so in March.

The championship is to be held at the Longniddry, East Lothian, club from May 24 to 27, starting therefore on a Monday and avoiding any clash with another tournament in this country. The PGA championship, sponsored by Sun Alliance, starts on May 28 at Hillside.

The infusion of young blood — to stretch a point or two — will threaten the Irish domination of the seniors' championship of recent years. Christy O'Connor has won it four times in the last six years and Paddy Skerritt twice. O'Connor is the holder.

Announcing the arrival of Alliss, Hunt and Butler at a press conference yesterday, Mr John Petersen, on behalf of the sponsors, expressed the view that the senior golfers were the best. Whatever his audience might have felt, there was no disposition to make an issue of it, not with a man whose father was once British heavyweight champion

# Nerves worry Stadler more than his rivals

From John Ballantine
Tucson, Jan 11

Craig Stadler won the first event of the US season, the Tucson Open, by three strokes from John Mahaffey and Vance Heafner despite showing all the classic symptoms of competitive nervousness.

Stadler, who had scored 65, 64 and 66 in earlier rounds, finished back pedalling with 71, albeit to the accompaniment of loud applause by holing from 30 feet for an unnecessary birdie on the 455 yard 18th. "I played a bit too conservatively", he grumbled later, "and I was pretty nervous on the greens. Fourteen of my putts ended up short of the hole. I made none at all except that one at the end which didn't matter."

After beginning the day seven strokes ahead, Stadler was one over for nine holes and when he dropped another shot at the short 15th he was definitely within striking range. Fortunately for him, no close rival scored a 62 or 63 which was distinctly 'on' although Mahaffey and Bob Gilder, who finished fourth, both had 65.

Peter Oosterhuis, who had manoeuvred himself in to joint 17th place by his 65 on Saturday, finished disappointingly with 73. Had he held his position his cheque would have been £2,000 but instead he won only £362. "It wasn't that my whole game disintegrated," he said, "the putts didn't drop for me like on Saturday but I didn't make too many bad shots. It's early in th season," he concluded hopefully.

Despite the absence of several players, the tournament was a big success, more than 80,000 people attending in unexpectedly fine weather. On Sunday the temperature rose to 78° before rain cooled things down at dusk.

The sponsoring "Conquistadores" - local charity-minded businessmen - expect to contribute a sum of between £50,000 and £75,000 to junior sporting bodies. Advance ticket sales, mainly five-day seasons costing £300 and £175, produced £225,000 and the tournament received a £50,000 payment from the Tournament Players Association. More money was produced from food and drink stands and from programme and advertising sales.

Andy Bean, who needed to win $12,000 to join the exclusive "prize money millionaires club" finished joint sixth and won $8,700. He may have to wait for this week's Bob Hope Desert Classic, starting on Wednesday in Palm Springs for his first million. Johnny Miller, who flew here straight from his South African success, very tired but determined to defend his title, and support the event, ended with a 67 to win $1,603 compared to the $500,000 he picked up in Sun City.

FINAL SCORES:266: C Stadler, 65, 64, 66, 71. 269: J Mahaffey, 71, 66, 67, 65; V Heffner, 68, 68, 69, 64. 270: B Gilder, 68, 70, 67, 65. 271: J Haas, 67, 68, 67, 69. British score: 279: P Oosterhuis, 71, 70, 65, 73.

Hockey

# Khehar king as he leads England to ninth place

From Sydney Friskin
Bombay, Jan 11

England 3 Malaysia 2

Sutinder Khehar, of Slough and Buckinghamshire, became king for a day when, playing in his last international, he led England to a dramatic victory over Malaysia here today in the World Cup play-off for ninth and tenth place. At halftime England were two goals down and Khehar had a hand in two of England's three goals.

Since leaving Kenya 12 years ago Khehar has served English hockey well. He appeared in his fifty-eighth international match today and as a gesture of appreciation Norman Hughes handed him the captaincy. England may have lost earlier battles but today they deservedly won the last one.

Yet their chances of recovery might well have been ruined by a gesture of a different kind on the part of James Duthie, who snatched the whistle from the mouth of the Egyptian umpire, Al Mohandis, in the twentieth minute of the second half. There was resentment on Duthie's part at the award of a short corner to Malaysia but the blood of youth should not have burnt with such excess.

At the presentation ceremony which followed Mr Mohandis handed Duthie a yellow card and he was made to cool his heels behind the goal for seven minutes. To England's relief Barber converted a short corner while Duthie was still off, to bring the score to 2-2.

This goal was a fitting reward for England's second-half exuberance which transformed the match. They took charge immediately the second half began and the Malaysian defence was soon in disarray.

All through the first half Malaysia, whose talk during play flowed out with inoffensive copiousness, dictated the course of play with deft flicks and pushes, with speed and body swerve which taxed the England defence.

They deservedly took the lead in the sixteenth minute when Tam Chiew Seng picked up a hit-in from the left and scored with a well-placed shot. Eight minutes later Poon Fooke Loke pounce on the rebound from a short corner to put Malaysia two ahead.

But England, looking more venturesome after the interval, tore the Malaysian defence apart and in the seventh minute Khehar, taking the ball deep into the circle, made Bhaura an offer he could not refuse. The ball hit the side bar with a loud bang. Another move, started by Khehar in the seventeenth minute, nearly led to a goal, the Malaysian goalkeeper taking Leman's scoop in the face.

But after Barber had levelled at 2-2 Francis, who had come on as a substitute for Brookeman, put the finishing touch to an attack started by Leman and developed by Precious, whose shot was saved by the goalkeeper. The panic-stricken Malaysian defenders failed to clear and Francis seized his chance.

ENGLAND: I. C. Taylor; J. L. Duthie, M. Precious, P. J. Barber, N. Hughes, S. S. Khehar, R. D. Dodds (sub, M. O. Wilkinson), D. G. Westcott, R. H. Brookeman (sub, G. N. Francis), K. S. Bhaura, R. Leman.

MALAYSIA: A. Fadzil; Foo Keat Soong, A. Rahim, Chin Boongpe, Mohinder Singh, S. V. Hulsen, Ou Soon Kool, Tam Chiew Seng, Shurendran Poon, Fooke Loke, G. Santa Maria.

Umpires: Al Mohandis (Egypt) and A. de Vecchi (Italy).

RESULTS: Fifth place: India 5, Soviet Union 1.

Racing

# Breeders' case is well received

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Halfway through December the Thoroughbred Breeders Association published a review of the present state of the British breeding industry in which they made a number of recommendations as to how the lot of the British breeder could be improved. So, in his first presidential address at yesterday's annual meeting in London it was only natural for Peter Willett to harp back to the review which was the joint effort of a small but select working party of which he was a member.

In the past it has often been the fate of similar documents to be confined to the shelf to gather dust. But not so the TBA's review, which was entitled "Methods of assistance to the breeding industry".

Yesterday Mr Willett was able to tell his audience, which was inevitably smaller than usual because of the weather, that it had already provoked reactions from the Jockey Club, the Horserace Advisory Council and the Parliamentary All Party Racing Committee. The senior steward of the Jockey Club, he said, has already commissioned an internal feasibility study of the recommendations contained in the review and he hoped to have a report in time for a meeting with the council of the TBA next month. "And that", Mr Willett went on, "is extremely encouraging because I cannot recall the Jockey Club reacting so quickly in the past."

The review will also be discussed by the HAC's executive committee when it meets next on February 5. As for the Parliamentary All Party Racing Committee, they have already undertaken to send a delegation to support the TBA's case in an interview with Financial Secretary to the Treasury regarding fiscal changes needed.

It was, Mr Willett recalled, concern for the depressed state of the industry that led to the announcement in last year's presidential address of the setting up of a working party to examine existing taxation laws as they affect breeders and also to examine whether the existing methods of assistance to the breeding industry are the most effective means of contributing to the improvement of the breed and the prosperity of the industry and to make detailed recommendations.

The working party spent many hours compiling and sifting evidence before producing the review and Mr Willett went on to stress some of the aspects. Apparently they began their task with rather more than an inkling that all was not well within and the deeper they dug the more convinced did they become that the problem was larger and graver than had been expected.

"Forget about the huge individual yearling prices which make headlines at sales time," Mr Willett continued. "Forget about soaring average prices and forget, too, about complacent comments such as 'breeders have never had it so good' that come from time to time from the lips of people who ought to have taken the trouble to know better."

The sombre truth for the British, as distinct from the Irish breeder is that most of their yearlings are produced and sold not merely at a loss but at losses of such proportions that they draw a horrific picture of economic health of the industry as a whole. "The rich harvests," Mr Willett said "Are reaped mainly by foreign breeders."

Yet the fact is that British breeders supply 64 per cent of all the horses in training in Britain and so play a vital part in keeping the daily racing show on the road. The unprofitable prices realized by most of those horses reflect a loss of quality in British bloodstock and Mr Willett went on to say that the working party identified the reasons for this deterioration as being first the relative decline in the overall national wealth, second fiscal deterrents to investment in high-class bloodstock and third the lack of incentives and rewards for success of breeders on the scale given in some other important racehorse producing countries.

The only stimulus that British breeding has received so far is the fillies premium scheme, but even then the sums allocated to the scheme (£375,000 last year) are paltry in relation to the size of the problem. You need only to compare them to the sum, equivalent to £5m paid out under the corresponding French scheme in order to appreciate how far they fall short of requirements.

Breeders in some other countries, notably the United States and Ireland, who are, after all, our two biggest competitors, also enjoy great fiscal advantages and Mr Willett drew attention to the example of the state of New York where a once derelict breeding industry has been revived.

The variety of British racing is its particular glory, but that variety calls for every kind of aptitude from precocious speed to the strength and stamina needed to run four and a half miles over fences. And it is the unparalleled dilution of effort, Mr Willett insisted, that has the inevitable effect of diminishing the resources devoted to the production of the classic middle-distance horse and blunting the competitive edge of British breeding in that most lucrative field.

"If it is the wish of the public" Mr Willett said, "To enjoy this wonderfully varied and colourful racing, and I have no doubt that it is; and if the government wants to have the all-the-year-round racing that keeps betting tax revenue flowing into the Exchequer, and it goes without saying that it does, then they must accept the obligation to support measures assisting the principal suppliers of the horses which make it all possible to make a fair profit, to allow for reinvestment and to continue in business."

It was against that backcloth that the working party became convinced that the adoption of the recommendations set out in its review was essential if a sustained recovery of the breeding industry is to be achieved and Mr Willett pledged that he and his colleagues on the council of the TBA are determined to persue the aims set out in the review with the utmost vigour in the coming weeks and months.

Finally, while still on the subject of bloodstock, breeders have another opportunity today to purchase shares in or nominations to stallions at an auction to be conducted by Tattersalls in the Berkeley Hotel in London. Blakeney, Great Nephew, High Lines, High Tops, Hotfoot and Welsh Pageant are just six successful stallions in the catalogue.

Basketball

# Solent live dangerously

By Nicholas Harling

Solent Stars, who will regain the leadership from Crystal Palace if they beat last season's league champions, Fiat Birmingham, in tonight's rearranged first division game at the Aston Villa sports centre, came surprisingly close to suffering only their second league defeat on Saturday.

Talbot Guildford, one of whose two victories was against Birmingham last month, led until five minutes from the end. "They could have beaten us", Tom Wisman, Solent's coach, said after his team, the beaten finalists in the previous week's world invitation club championship, had taken over to win 99-88, Johnson (27 points), Tatham (20) and Pemberton (18) proving their best marksmen. McKinney (30), Kane (18), Jones and Nero (both 17) were the top scorers for Guildford.

There was no reward for gallantry in adversity. Guildford's defeat pushed them back to the bottom of the table as Lada Birchwood, the previous occupants, completed a marvellous weekend, winning their two matches, both of them away, the second one remarkably on the court of the National championship winners, Sunderland.

Craig Lynch, Birchwood's 6ft 7in American, who graduated in psychology at Furman College, South Carolina, put his degree to good use for his club. Sidelined by an ankle injury, he took over the main coaching responsibility from Bill Beswick, England's assistant coach, with such dramatic influence that Birchwood beat Whitbread Manchester 107-95 after trailing 51-46 at the interval and then Sunderland 88-83 after leading by 13 points at one stage

Griffiths, a 21-year-old English player, staked his claim for more court time by being the top scorer with 25 points in the first match. Over the two games Wade scored 42 points and Perkins 40. For the vanquished Hogan (36) for Manchester and Brookins (23) for Sunderland were most prolific.

Crystal Palace, who receive the top Italians Sinudyne Bologna in Thursday's European Cup Winners Cup tie, welcomed back Byrd less than a mouth after an exploratory knee operation. He scored 14 points in the 103-94 defeat of Liverpool, which kept them at the top. Roma (31) and Hartley (16) were Palace's top scorers. Sewell (24) Lloyd and Pyatt (both 22) were the best for Liverpool.

Volleyball

# MIM show their mettle by digging in at top

By Paul Harrison

With the weather cutting a swath through the fixture lists in England and Scotland at the weekend, Murray International Metals took the opportunity to consolidate their position at the top of the Scottish men's first division.

MIM, the cup and league champions in Scotland, beat Kilmarnock 3-0, while TASS Irvine, their closest rivals, were among the many teams who did not play.

In the women's first division Telford, from Edinburgh the league champions, met Jets, Edinburgh, and retained their leadership with a 3-0 victory. Whitburn, the cup holders, who were beaten by Telford just before Christmas, won 3-0 against Dunfermline College to keep up the pursuit in second place.

The English and Scottish women's teams are among the entries for the Spring Cup, the premier West European tournament to be held in Belgium from April 3 to 11.

Table tennis

# Knight errant returns

By a Special Correspondent

The chequered career of Carole Knight, twice national champion and runner-up last time, has taken a turn for the better. Although she was left out of England's last to world championship squads, she has been selected for the European championships in Budapest in April. She is also included in the squad for the Commonwealth Championships, in Bombay from February 3-9.

The last time Miss Knight played in a world championship was way back in 1977 when the event was held in Birmingham and Miss Knight, only 19, attracted a good deal of attention by narrowly losing in five games to the reigning world champion Pak Yung-Sun of North Korea.

Since then her progress has been disappointing. Opponents have sometimes been able to search out weaknesses on the backhand and officials have often claimed her attitude makes her difficult to work with. At her best Miss Knight has an aggressive forehand loop that is especially effective against defenders, even world-class ones. Her personality can be similar to her style of play, but the impression persists that with the right handling she is too valuable a talent to discard.

Her inclusion means a reversal of roles with Alison Gordon. Miss Gordon, a highly promising teenager who had a fine win over the Chinese Xie Xia-Oyan at the Cleveland open recently, got the last place for the world squad in preference to Miss Knight. This time she gets pipped herself. Miss Knight was the only English semi-finalist at the Cleveland, her home tournament.

The rest of the European squad chooses itself. This means John Hilton has three months to build himself up for a title defence that will prove he was a good champion.

Teams for Eurpean championships:

MEN: D Douglas (Warwickshire), J Hilton (Lancashire), P Day (Cambridgeshire), D Johnson (Warwickshire), G Sandley (Middlesex).

WOMEN: Mrs J Hammersley (Buckinghamshire), Miss K Witt (Berkshire), Mrs L Jarvis (Cleveland), Miss C Knight (Cleveland)

Teams for Commonwealth championships:

MEN: Hilton, Day, K Jackson (Essex), P Bradbury (Buckinghamshire).

WOMEN: Miss Knight, Miss A Gordon (Berkshire), Miss J Caundy (Lancs).

# Ireland in good fiscal health

Irish racing is healthier than many believe, according to figures issued by the Irish Racing Board yesterday. Betting turnover in 1981 was up 1.8 per cent at £68.8m with prize money showing a four per cent increase at £4.25m. Sponsors contributed £453,000, £50,000 more than in 1980.

But there was bad news on attendances, which were down six per cent on the 1980 record total of 1.1m. Pat Walsh, secretary of the board, said of the decline: "It was mainly due to the reduction in the number of meetings during 1981 from 280 to 268, unfavourable weather conditions during part of 1981, and to the economic recession."

# Outlook bleak for week

There is virtually no hope of a resumption of racing in the near future. Today's meetings at Leicester and Wetherby have been called off, as have those scheduled for Kelso and Plumpton tomorrow.

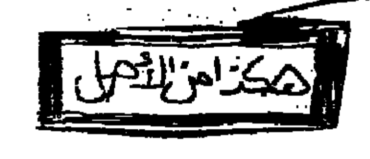
The situation in Ireland is no better. There are inspections at 9.30 am today at Leopardstown and Down Royal to decide the fate of tomorrow's cards. Both seem certain to be abandoned. If Leopardstown is abandoned the valuable Sweeps Hurdle will be included in the card for the meeting there on January 30. If the Gowran Park meeting cannot be staged on Thursday permission will be sought to postpone it to January 30.

There will be a noon inspection today for Thursday's meeting at Wincanton. Michael Meredith, the clerk of the course said: "We have three inches of snow on the course and heavy drifting. Chances are at best very remote." The situation is the same at Southwell, the other meeting on Thursday. A 2.00pm inspection today will determinr whether racing will take place.

The important meeting sheduled for Ascot on Friday and Staurday is already under threat. The stewards will inspect at 9.00am tomorrow to decide on Friday's card.

## Rowe fit again

Richard Rowe declared himself fit and well yesterday after his first ride since breaking an ankle in November. Rowe, aged 22, rode out twice for Josh Gifford at Findon



# Legal appointments

also on page 10

**Norton Rose Botterell & Roche**

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## BIRTHS

BAIRSTOW.—On 6th January, 1982, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Maria and Vivian—a daughter (Katharine Sofina).

DA COSTA.—On January 7th at Wycombe General, to Esther (nee Aldridge) and Nick, twin daughters (Nicola Marianne and Alexandra Juliette).

GREIP.—On 5th January, at Kingston hospital to Judith (nee Price) and Stephen—identical twin boys (Joseph Judah and Daniel David). Two brothers to Harvey.

HAMILTON.—On January 8th, at St Teresa's Hospital, to Rosie and James—a son (Thomas James Douglas).

JONES.—On January 9th at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, USA, to Venetia (nee Cook) and Ivor—a son (Samuel James Frederick), brother to Miles and Fiona.

JOHNSON.—On 7th January at St. Mary's Paddington (Lindo Wing), to Jennifer and Stanley a daughter.

LENCIONI.—On January 8th at Poole General Hospital to Janet (nee Bunhill) the wife of Val Lencioni, a daughter, Francesca Grace.

LEWISON.—On 10th January at The Middlesex Hospital, to Helen (nee Jameson) wife of Kim Lewison—a son (Joshua George).

LISTER.—On January 10th, to Julia & Clifford—a son (Alexander James).

MARLEY.—On January 8th, at Kingston Hospital, to Suzanne (nee Wright) ...—a son (Alexander James).

MACLAREN OF MACLAREN.—On 10th December, in Berlin, to Donald and Maida—a second son, Florian Robert.

NOEL-JOHNSON.—On Sunday, January 10th 1982, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Carolyn (nee ...) and Christopher—a son (Alexander Dominic), a much wanted brother for Charlie and Victoria.

SALMON.—On January 5th, at St Margaret's Hospital, to Wendy (nee ...) and Rodney—a daughter (Laura Alice), a sister for ...

STUBBS.—On January 5th at the West London Hospital, to Alison (nee ...) and Hugh—a son ...

[illegible]

## DEATHS

GILLARD.—On 10th January, 1982, peacefully, Winifred Mary, aged ..., late of ... House, West Hill, Ottery St Mary, Devon, and former teacher at the City of London School for Girls. Funeral service at St Michael's Church, West Hill, on Friday, 15th January, at 11.15 a.m. Followed by Cremation at Exeter.

GREY.—On 9th January 1982, at Mount Alvernia Hospital, Guildford, Marjorie, dear wife of ... and mother of Pamela ... The Funeral Service to take place at Stoke Cemetery, Guildford on Tuesday 19th January at 10.30am. Family flowers only please, but if desired donations may be sent for the R.S.P.C.A. c/o and all enquiries to Pimms Funeral Services, Charters, Mary Rd, Guildford. Telephone 67394.

HACKETT, ELSIE.—On 10th January, peacefully at her home Bailing Bear Lodge, Wokingham, Berkshire. Funeral Service to take place at All Saints Church, Wokingham, on Friday, 15th January, at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation, no flowers by request, donations to the Leonard Hackett Memorial Trust.

HARBEN.—On January 8th, 1982, at home in Beckenham, aged 59, Basil Heron, beloved husband of Patricia and much loved father of Joanna, Jacqueline, Charles, Cecilia, Patrick, David and the late Stephen. The funeral service at St George's Church, Beckenham on Thursday, 14th January at 2 p.m. followed by private cremation. Flowers and enquiries to H. Copeland and Son Ltd or donations if desired to Royal Masonic Hospital or to Cancer Research.

HAIG.—On 6th January 1982 Edward John Haig (Ned) of the Old Forge Cobham, Gravesend, Kent, beloved husband of Kathleen and father of Nigel. Funeral service at St. Mary Magdalene, Cobham, on Thursday, 14th January at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only please but donations, if desired, to Friends of Cobham Church.

HOWARD.—On 9th January 1982. Suddenly after long illness, Catherine Rosalind, aged 31, beloved younger daughter of Jean and Nigel of 49 Burton Court Chelsea, and sister of Audrey Brunt. Private Cremation, Thursday. No letters.

JAMES.—On January 7th, 1982, peacefully at St Christopher's Hospice, London S.E.26, ...

[illegible]

## IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

## BIRTHDAYS

[illegible]

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

## CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

## SPORT AND RECREATION

[illegible]

## SEASONAL SALES

CHARLES HAMMOND

[illegible]

## UK HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

## SHORT LETS

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The Secretary, Lister Institute of Preventative Medicine, Elstree, Hertfordshire, WD6 3AT to whom completed forms must be returned not later than 15th March, 1982.

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

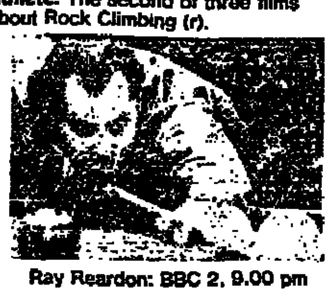
9.35 For Schools, Colleges: French conversation 9.53 Spanish conversation; 10.10 Look and Read; 10.35 English language; 11.00 Life aboard Captain Cook's Endeavour; 11.17 Television Club; 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Romeo and Juliet; 12.05 Working in Industry; 12.30 News After Noon with Jeremy Thompson and Moira Stuart; 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and sub-titled news headlines); 1.00 Pebble Mill at One including Spirit of Adventure, the series about explorers; 1.45 Bod and the Dog narrated by John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson (r); 2.00 You and Me. For the very young; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Film music; 2.40 Journalism; 3.00 Interval; 3.10 Tomos a Titw: A Welsh comedy series; 3.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking: Advice on surviving without the weed (r); 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Shrinking Shrieks starring Laurel and Hardy characters.
4.25 Jackanory. Rodney Bewers reads part two of Jeffy, the Burglar's Cat.
4.40 Animal Magic introduced by Johnny Morris with Terry Nutkins. We meet a lion-tailed macaque monkey and receive some advice on keeping moggies warm in winter.
5.05 Newsround with Paul McDowell.
5.10 Grange Hill. The third year begin sex education lessons. How will they react?
5.40 News with Richard Baker 6.00 Regional news magazines 6.25 Nationwide presented by David Dimbleby and Frank Bough.
6.55 Cartoon: MGM's The Early Bird and the Worm.
7.05 Doctor Who. The final part of Castarovalva starring Peter Davison.
7.30 A Question of Sport. A quiz between two teams. One led by Willie Carson the other by Bill Beaumont.
8.00 Terry and June. Domestic comedy series starring Terry Scott and June Whitfield.
8.30 Solo. Adventures of a liberated lady (r).
9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Play for Today: A Cotswold Death by Tony Bicat. Starring Ian Richardson, Robert Flemyng and Daphne Heard. It is June and a cricket match is being played in the grounds of a Cotswold mansion. Everything seems idyllic until the murdered body of Sheik Ali Ben Hassim, the Lord of the Manor, is discovered.
10.30 Two of a Kind. Starring singer John Denver and veteran comedian George Burns.
11.20 Taking Issue. Robin Day asks 'Should Private Education be Abolished? The first of three topical debates.
11.50 News headlines and weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 9.10-9.30 am I ysgolion: dacaryddaeth (1). 12.57-1.00 pm News of Wales. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Rownd y byd. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.05-7.30 Heddiw. 11.50 News and weather. Scotland 11.17-11.38 am For Schools: Let's See. 12.58-1.00pm The Scottish News. 3.10-3.40 Closedown 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.20-12.10 am Omnibus. 12.10 News and weather. Northern Ireland 10.35-11.00 am For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57-1.00 pm Northern Ireland News. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 8.30-9.00 As I Roved Out. 11.50 News and weather. England 6.00-6.25 pm Regional news magazines. 11.55 Close

## BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Fred Harris. 11.25 Closedown 3.55 Rock Athlete. The second of three films about Rock Climbing (r).


Ray Reardon: BBC 2, 9.00 pm

4.25 Images of War. The memories of official cameramen of World War Two (r)
4.50 The River Keeper. The story of a Londoner, Bernard Aldrich, who became River Keeper to Lord Mountbatten (r)
5.40 Undersea Kingdom. Part five — Prisoners of Atlantis starring Ray 'Crash' Corrigan
6.00 The Waltons. Homely adventures of a hill-billy family
6.50 News with sub-titles
6.55 Spine Chillers. John Woodvine tells the story of The Running Companion (r)
7.05 Film: The Irishman (1978) starring Michael Craig and Simon Burke. Set in Queensland in the 1920s this sentimental story concerns the Doolan family, the head of which is an Irish-Australian teamster, and their difficulties in coming to terms with motorised transport
8.50 Nightcleaner. A film with music about one of the men who work while we sleep
9.00 Pot Black 82. Match two in this tournament features Eddie Charlton of Australia, the 1980 champion, and six times world champion, Welshman Ray Reardon
9.25 Inside Aldermaston. The BBC's science correspondent David Wilson, was allowed behind the sophisticated defences of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment to film some of the work that is going on there
10.15 International Darts. The second round of the Embassy World Professional Championship from Jollees Club, Stoke-on Trent
10.45 Newsnight. The latest news from home and abroad
11.30 International Darts. A further visit to Jollees Club and the second round of the World Championships. Ends at 12.15

## ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: How we move. 9.35 Fieldsports. 10.18 Simple mathematics. 10.33 Macbeth — part one. 11.03 Maths for seven- to nine-year-olds. 11.22 Life in Ancient Britain as seen through the eyes of a Roman soldier. 11.39 A visit to the German town of Hamelin. 12.00 Button Moon. Puppet space story for the very young. 12.10 Let's Pretend. The story of The Leaping Frog. 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Take the High Road. Series set on a Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson talks to German actress Hanna Schygulla and Christopher Logue. 2.45 Born and Bred. Comedy series about two families — the Benges and the Tonsleys (r). 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. Comic escapades in an American high school.

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse in part two of Close Encounters of the Absurd Kind.
4.20 Emu's World starring Rod Hull. This afternoon he and his pet learn how to make pancakes and to use chopsticks.
4.45 CB TV featuring Stephanie Laslit, Paul Henly, Steve Steen and Jim Sweeney.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Pat Merrick's ex-husband arrives in the village.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of a new film, You Can Save Lives.
6.30 Crossroads. Rose Scott receives some advice about her daughter.
6.55 Reporting London presented by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show. The cockney comedian is joined by Pat Coombs and singers Chas and Dave.
8.00 Don't Rock the Boat. Comedy series featuring a soon-to-be-married widower and his grown-up sons. Starring Nigel Davenport and Sheila White.
8.30 Top of the World. A satellite quiz between contestants from Britain, Australia and the United States introduced by Eamonn Andrews.
9.00 Muck and Brass. The first in a series of six linked dramas about the fortunes of a Midlands property developer, Tom Craig, played by Mel Smith, and his battles with local bureaucracy.
10.00 News.
10.30 Victoria Park. A documentary about a day in the life of the Hackney park produced and directed by Frank Cvitanovich and filmed last August Bank Holiday. Everybody's park regulars are there from the cricketers, the model boatmen and the naked children playing innocently and happily in the sand pits and the paddling pool. The camerawork of Simon Kossoff captures the relaxed holiday mood perfectly.
11.30 The Lada Snooker Classic. John Pulman introduces highlights of the semifinal matches played today at the Oldham Civic Centre over a best of nine frames format.
12.15 Close with Ginette Spanier talking and reading about the joys of freedom and home.

## CHOICE


Mel Smith in the new drama series Muck and Brass (ITV 9.00 pm)

● MUCK AND BRASS (ITV 9.00 pm) sees the television debut of Mel Smith as a dramatic actor. His Not the Nine O'Clock News image is totally buried with the character he plays, Tom Craig, a seedy Midlands builder and property developer with a chip on his shoulder against the local council who made his late father the scapegoat in a corruption scandal. The six episodes are linked but they stand on their own if you happen to miss one. In this first episode we follow Craig's struggle to win a contract from the council for work on the massive development of an almost derelict site in the centre of town. His face doesn't fit so he is unlucky. But fate plays into his hands when he is shown evidence of some councillors receiving bribes in exchange for contract placing. Heading the strong cast with Smith are James Faulkner, Johnny Allan and Raymond Mason. Marek Kanievski's direction ensures a lively pace with no complications and the whole is enhanced by some wonderful theme music composed by Richard Hartley

● VICTORIA PARK (ITV 10.30 pm) is a documentary by a master of the genre, Frank Cvitanovich. The subject for his latest masterpiece is an ordinary East London park. Again, as in his Kilnsey Show, the time is August Bank Holiday and his tried and tested technique of eavesdropping rather than a commentary works perfectly. The park itself is no different from thousands of others with cricketers, bowling green, swimming and paddling pool and a small zoo along with a playground. What makes it worthy of an hour-long documentary? Undoubtedly the East Londoners themselves, especially the two park-bench philosophers who are soaking up the sun while watching the bowls. They are the stars and it is typical of Cvitanovich's brilliance that he discovered them

● THE BLACK SHIPS (Radio 4 7.50 pm) is the strange and amusing story of the attempts by the United States at establishing diplomatic ties with Imperial Japan. It begins in 1853 with Commodore Matthew T. Perry sailing into the small port of Uzaga with a flotilla of four black-painted ships. Commodore Perry's reports are comprehensive but his prognostications on the capabilities of the Nippon race are somewhat wide of the mark. He readily recognizes the people's intelligence but he believes they are three centuries behind the West "in everything". Alan Tilvern plays the Commodore and David Healey the first American Consul to Japan, Townsend Harris. The story is written and presented by Bernard Keefe

## Radio 4

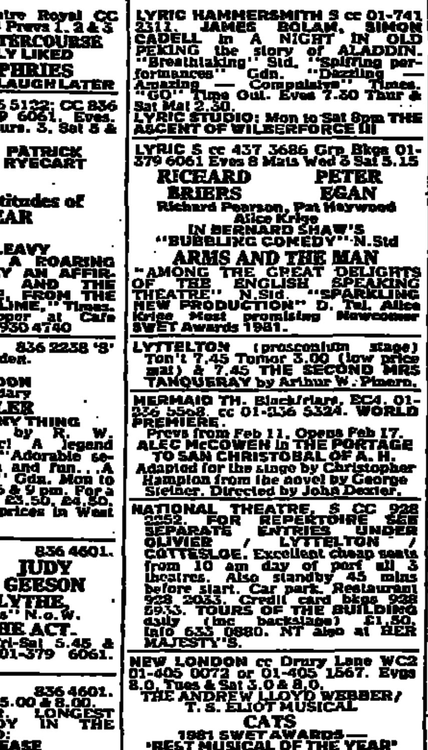
6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 The Widower by Georges Simenon (7).
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Pot Plants. Jock Davidson, an expert on household plants answers your questions.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Johnny Come Home" by John Wood.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "Salient Facts" by Karl Barry.
11.35 Wildlife. Listeners' questions.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote† Nigel Rees and his guests share their favourite quotations and identify others.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Tom Jones by Henry Fielding (last in series).
4.00 Places of Pilgrimage. A visit to some of the centres of Christianity in Europe (2) Canterbury.
4.15 The Bogart File. The second of two programmes on the life and career of Humphrey Bogart.
4.45 Story Time: "The Rover" by Joseph Conrad (7).
5.00 News.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Never Too Late† Thora Hird, Avis Bunnage, Megs Jenkins in "The Omen".
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. What's new in medical science?
7.50 The Black Ships † The story of the first successful attempt by the US to establish diplomatic ties with Imperial Japan in 1853.
8.35 Antony Hopkins † An illustrated talk about music.
9.05 In touch. magazine for the blind. Do parents still have a choice of schools?
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Nashville † The second of two programmes blending verse by Ogden Nash with music by Kurt Weill and Vernon Duke.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Rogue Male" by Geoffrey Household (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Ravel † Le tombeau de Couperin.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF:
6.25 Weather forecast.
10.00 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
2.00 For Schools.
5.50 PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Elgar, Beethoven, William Shield, Schubert; records. †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Sibelius, Ireland, Franck, Bartok; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Scriabin; record. †
10.00 Beethoven Chamber music recital.†
10.25 Songs from Four Countries Song recital: Wolf, Faure, Gurney, Falla.†
11.20 Midday Concert BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra concert: Thomas Wilson, Chopin, Nielsen.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Two Clarinets Recital: Bernhard Crusell, Anton Stadler, Jonathan Harvey, Francis Chagrin, Crusell. †
2.05 BBC Singers at the Petworth Festival Recital: Elgar, Holst, Edward Cowie.†
2.55 Schubert String Quartet recital.†
3.40 Busoni and Beyond (series) Piano recital: Busoni, Schoenberg, Hevergal Brian, Bernard van Dieren, John Foulds.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Jeremy Siepmann.†
7.00 Michael Goldthorpe Song recital: Monteverdi, Purcell, Jeremiah Clarke, William Croft, Handel.†
7.45 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra Direct from the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. Part 1: Walton, Sibelius.†
8.25 The Pantomime. A short story by Olivia Manning.
8.45 Concert Part 2: Beethoven.†
9.40 Majorana Disappearance of a Physicist. The inquiry by Leonardo Sciascia, translated and adapted by Gabriel Josopovici and Sacha Rabinovitch.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Thomas Attwood on record.†


Frank Sinatra: Radio 2, 8.00 pm


Antony Hopkins: Radio 4, 8.35 pm

## Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News; Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Hubert Gregg.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 The London Palladium Story (6). 11.00 Brian Matthew† from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

## Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

## WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT):— 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Ploughman of the Moon. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europe. 8.30 Pageant of the Past. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 The Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 The End of the Altair. 10.30 Musician At Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 A Murder of Quality. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 9.15 A Word in Edgeways. 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Backtracking. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The King of Instruments. 2.30 Pageant of the Past. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### ANGLIA
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? New series with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 12.25 am Bit of a Pantomime.

### TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word 9.30-9.35 News 1.20pm-1.30 Lookaround 3.45-4.15 Riordans 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Two of Us 12.00 Saying of Jesus

### BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Snooker. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

### CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square one. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Does the Team Think? New series with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 12.25 am Closedown.

### GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Snooker. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Two Of Us. 12.25 am News. 12.30 Closedown.

### SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Electric Theatre Show: James Coburn. 3.45-4.15 Snooker. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 12.25 pm Late Call. 12.30 Closedown.

### TVS
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.15 Watch This Space. . .Lemon of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25 am Company followed by Closedown.

### GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Snooker. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25 am Closedown.

### HTV WEST
As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? New series with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Arthur of the Britons. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Closedown.

### HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 9.35am-9.50 Am Gymru. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10pm Y Llysiau Lion. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.10-5.20 Mr Magoo. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Pethau Prin. 11.15-11.30 Henley.

### YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 12.30 Does The Team Think? 1.20 Calendar News. 3.45 Calendar Tuesday. 5.15 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25 Closedown.

### ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Snooker. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Watch This Space. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

### CENTRAL
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think?: New series with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Mork And Mindy. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Butlin's Grand Master Darts. 12.05 am Closedown.

### TSW
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr & Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Does The Team Think? Presented by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 12.25 am Postscript.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

# Entertainments Guide



Keith Waldegrave

Rail union leaders at their strategy session yesterday. Sitting, from left, are Mr Fullick, Mr Buckton, general secretary, and Mr Ronald Pullen, assistant general secretary. Standing, from left, are Mr Clarke, Mr Felton, Mr Rodger, Mr Johnson, Mr Ronksley and Mr Adams. Mr Ted Miles, the other executive member, was absent ill.

# How Aslef draws up its battle lines

**By David Felton, Labour Reporter**

The resolve of leaders of the train drivers who have called the two-day national rail strike will be unlikely to weaken. Brinkmanship is very much a part of the negotiating strategy of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), and indeed of British Rail on occasions, and the present dispute has already seen its fair share of such tactics.

The union's nine-man executive is noted for its militancy but in recent years that has mainly taken the form of threatening noises without being translated into industrial action.

However, in the current crisis on the railways, left and right on the executive have combined, as they usually do on industrial matters, and insist that more than brinkmanship is involved. The issue, as they see it, is BR's decision to break a pay agreement—something that is sacrosanct to Aslef.

On at least three occasions last year the union threatened strike action without actually calling its members out but such is the industrial power held by its 20,000 driver members that a strike threat is sufficient to send shivers down commuters' spines.

Aslef is proud of its 100-year history as a tightly knit craft union although its membership has rapidly fallen from a peak of 77,156 at the height of the "golden age of steam" in the late 1940s to about 27,000 today.

It is maintenance of the craft tradition, of organizing the elite of railway workers, that has bred the union's industrial militancy but it must be remembered that the last time Aslef actually closed the rail network by a strike was in 1955, when no trains ran for 17 days.

Mr Ray Buckton, aged 59, Aslef's general secretary, bears the brunt of public criticism when the train drivers take disruptive action, but he is merely the spokesman of the executive which takes all policy decisions and one which he does not have a vote.

The political make-up of the executive is by no means clear cut and at the moment it is thought that the right and centre-right members can muster a majority although as stated before, political affiliations rarely play a part in industrial issues where there is unanimity.

Elections for a probable three seats on the executive later this year could change its political complexion with the left hoping to gain two of the seats and maintain its hold on the third.

Each member of the executive, who are all train drivers on secondment from British Rail, has to stand for election every three years, but the elec- every three years.

Mr Ross Goff, said to be a right winger, has already left the executive to take up the organizing secretaryship for Wales and the West of England. Mr Les Johnson from Merseyside, who is described as centre-right, will leave the executive later this year, having won an election for the full-time job in the North-west.

The third member to leave will probably be Mr Bill Ronksley, the union's veteran president who is a Communist. He is in the final ballot for organizing secretary's post in the North and is expected to win the vote in March.

Another Communist on the executive is Mr Charles Rodger from Glasgow, who follows in the Scottish tradition in the union of returning a Communist to the executive.

Other left wing executive members are said to be Mr Derek Fullick, representing the militant drivers on Southern Region and Mr Lew Adams, based at the big Stratford depot in east London and represents Eastern Region.

Two members who are thought to be firmly on the right are Mr Terry Clarke, from Stockport, who represents the north of England, and Mr Les Felton from Birmingham, representing the Midlands. The other member of the executive is Mr Ted Miles, who sits for London Transport and whose voting is unpredictable but is said to be centre-right.

In the absence of Mr Goff the executive appears to be politically split down the middle but as Mr Ronksley has a casting vote decisions can usually be swung behind the left.

# No 'Snow Minister' but aid to councils

Continued from page 1

In London, travellers found rush hour suburban services halved from most stations and can expect similar delays today.

British Rail blamed the low temperatures, which froze parts of the stock and track. The hot water systems in some Aberdeen to London sleeping cars had to be drained because they were freezing during the journey.

The London Midland region reported long delays on its services from St Pancras because most of its suburban trains were stuck in a Cricklewood depot with frozen brakes and cooling systems.

On Southern Region, which was worst hit, losing more than half its services both through the weather and the train drivers' overtime ban, overnight deicing trains reported that anti-freeze solution was freezing as soon as it was sprayed on to the tracks.

The snow closed the M4 in Wales to all but emergency triffic and the M50 in Hereford and Worcester, and the only road open into Wiltshire from Bristol was the A4. But most airports reported few delays.

The London Weather Centre reported that the temperature at Shawbury in Shropshire at 10am yesterday was minus 16 degrees Centigrades. No more snow is likely in the next day or two, apart from in north east Scotland, but it will be very cold.

Helicopters become the only reliable form of transport in Wales and the West. They were used to detect breaks in power lines and to make sweeps of remote regions to help families needing food or medical help.

Thousands miss lessons, page 2

# Mark Thatcher saved in desert

Gao, Mali, Jan 11. — A rescue team found Mr Mark Thatcher, son of the Prime Minister, unharmed today in the Sahara desert in southern Algeria where he had been stranded since his Peugeot 504 broke down three days ago during the Paris to Dakar motor rally.

A helicopter picked up Mr Thatcher, aged 28, and his French co-driver Charlotte Verney about 43 miles north-east of the city of Timeiaouine, organizers of the rally said. Mr Thatcher's car broke an axle on Friday during the sixth leg of the 6,200-mile race.—AP.

## Poland's economic crisis

# Why the Hungarian solution will not work for the generals

Some six weeks ago, when candour was still a virtue and not a dangerous eccentricity, the Polish newspaper *Zycie Warsacy* declared that Poles had become adept at not calling things by their real name. If an administrator wanted to expand his empire he announced that he was on the brink of introducing a "reform". If the administrator wanted to do nothing at all, he would announce that he was "perfecting" an already existing reform. The key word being reform.

Four weeks ago, the Military Council of National Salvation assumed effective control of Poland and made only one promise: it would restore law and order so that economic reforms could be pushed through. If law and order means enforced peace and quiet then the military authorities have certainly achieved the first half of their undertaking. But reform?

The original idea, mooted in the heyday of Solidarity, was to decentralize the economy, allow the industrial enterprises to run their own marketing strategies, put them on a profitable basis ("self financing"), introduce workers' democracy in electing directors (self-management) and to bring production into line with world market conditions and domestic demand. That in turn meant flexibility of pricing.

In short, it is similar to the New Economic Mechanism, the system introduced in Hungary, which can eventually bring considerable rewards for the population.

But already the compromises have begun, the system is being watered down, and to some extent President Reagan is being blamed. Above all, the problem of Western debts has been aggravated by the United States Administration's hostile attitude to the military leadership and this in turn has affected the freedom that self-managing Polish industry would have had in terms of hard currency trading.

According to Mr Wladyslaw Baka, a government economic adviser, "the introduction of martial law has considerably aggravated Poland's payment situation . . . in particular due to the repercussions of the well-known decision by President Reagan. Hence we have had to abandon some of the earlier plans concerning the use of hard currency by enterprises and make the conditions of hard currency allocations more stringent."

Mr Baka, writing in *Trybuna Ludu*, the communist daily newspaper, today, said that Poland would also have to limit the import of grains and fodder because of American sanctions. A more specific point was made at the weekend by Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, when he said that the ban on American maize exports would seriously hurt poultry production in Poland and thus increase the problem of feeding the population.

Although sanctions have unquestionably had an effect on Poland's economic planning, one none the less has to peel away the propaganda from the facts. The facts are that large-scale decentralization of the economy is unthinkable under martial law; the election of worker directors, for example, would seriously undermine the authority of the military and the party. The facts are, too, that the economy is in such a poor shape that the Government feels it cannot loosen its grip on industry.

It may be convenient to blame President Reagan for having to renege on some of the reform measures, but the current figures, announced at the weekend, have nothing to do with sanctions. Gross national product fell by 14 per cent last year, partly because of a 16 per cent drop in industrial production.

The official view is that price "reform"—a nice way of saying increases—will change some of this. Indeed, one relatively simplistic explanation for the military takeover was that previous price rises, in 1970 and 1976, had seriously threatened the stability of the country and that the present ailing party hierachy would not have survived a new round of popular unrest. But price increases (manufacturers' prices have already gone up and food and fuel prices will go up radically in the next month) look like being the only important part of the grand economic reform to be implemented.

Officials admit that enterprise managers are already operating without a great deal of consultation with the work force—indeed, now that Solidarity activities are banned, it is difficult to see how this would be possible

Mr Baka says that "the chief regulator of the economy will be the supply of raw and intermediate materials for production. The supply priorities should lead to a relatively rapid reorientation of many enterprises from production of capital goods to production for agriculture."

But it has already been spelt out that the control of raw materials will be with the central Government.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that for the next two years a leastt it is largely irrelevant to Poland's problems whether it operates from a centrally controlled base or on a decentralized system. Poland's two crucial difficulties are the question of Western indebtedness and that of labour productivity: both could, under optimal conditions, have been improved by a decentralization. But in the current economic and political climate no amount of self-management is going to increase productivity.

The statistics are almost all against the possibility of speedy recovery: Poland has the slowest growth rate in Comecon; its economy needs a continuing flow of imported materials and technology to survive but export earnings are dropping dramatically. The result is that the debt problem will grow rather than shrink. Officials say that they would welcome a year's breathing space from Western creditors rather than a formal moratorium

Economic reform was supposed to provide the solution. Indeed, many members of the party and military hierachy still believe that a form of Hungarian-style decentralization will be the solution: Producing enough food to feed the population; enough consumer goods to compensate for the lack of political reform; giving the workers enough of a spur to produce more; enough independence to sell and make profits.

But it took Hungary 12 years between the Soviet military intervention in 1956 and the introduction of the New Economic Mechanism in 1968 to come up with a formula, and it has taken a further 10 years for the system to show real benefits. Poland quite clearly does not have that amount of time.

**Roger Boyes**

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

### Exhibitions

New German Photography, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Prints and watercolours by Michael Cullimore, Anthony Davies and John Macfarlane, St Paul's Gallery, St Paul's Street, Leeds, 10 to 5.

One Man, One Rod, British Engineerium, off Nevill Road, Hove, 10 to 5.

Picture of the Month—Study of a Whipper, by Augustus John, Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley, 1 to 5.30.

Special purchases and loans from Arts Council Collection, Cartwright Hall, Bradford, 10 to 5.

Poussin and his engravers, University Art Gallery, Portland Building, University of Nottingham, 9 to 5.

The royal wedding dress and presents, Cardiff Castle, 12 to 6.

Paintings by Jack Smith, Michael Johnson, Sue Smith and Helen Wilks, Bridge Street Gallery, 7a Bridge Street, Bath, 12.30 to 5.30.

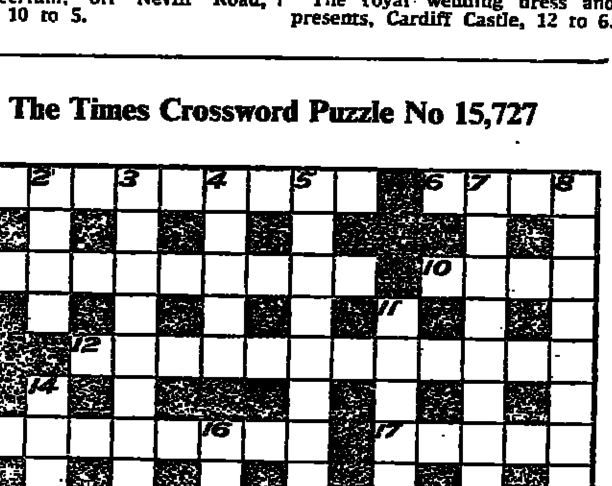
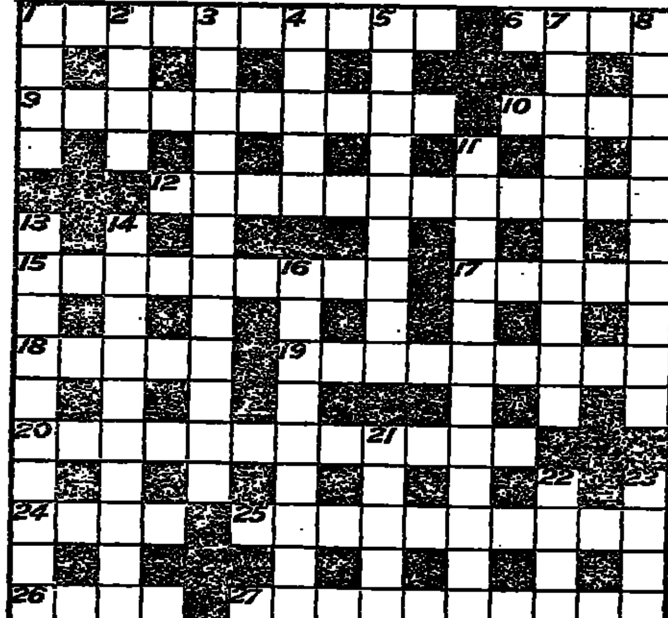
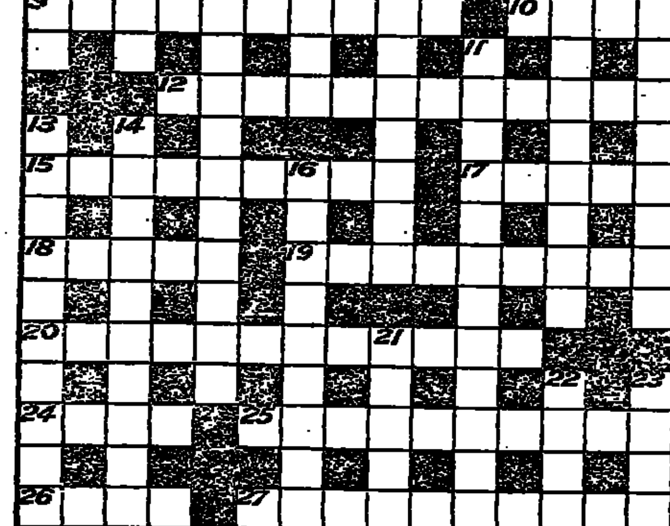
Beatrix Potter in Scotland, James Dun's House, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Tribal Encounters, ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 5.30.

### Music

Concert, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Moshe Atzmon, Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,727

**ACROSS**

1 One of perhaps a hundred traitors, said the sansculotte? (10).
6 Four-inch bananas (4).
9 Money subsequently invested in fuel provides such security (10).
10 Chances of firsts in our Donkey Derby sprints (4).
12 Like my aversion to a type of psalm — lacking balance (12).
15 Shooting stars with this in olden days? (9).
17 No 19, his — something more (5).
18 Nimble-fingered student enters Chinatown (5).
19 Part of the play so called (5,4).
20 Support swindle by one playing follow-my-leader? (6,6).
24 Issue shows the enemy driven back (4).
25 Communication security procedure when taking off (10).
26 A very outlandish-sounding card, this (4).
27 Successful, bringing the Duke of Milan to America (10).

**DOWN**

1 One that's fallen for a flat-foot (4).
2 Not working, I, with old age creeping up (4).
3 Organized 10 in an annuity scheme — how melodramatic! (12).
4 The best thing for weight-watchers to avoid? (5).
5 "But falls into —— and low price" (*T Night*) (9).
7 What price a horse, Crookback? (10).
8 Annoyed by record set up - surroundings unhealthy (10).
11 Law of Medes and Persians like bells forever silenced? (12).
13 Extremely hot to preserve one's lineage (10).
14 One whose opposite number grows up in a cave (10).
16 Craftsman is one among the craftier sort (9).
21 Distributes 6s in transactions (5).
22 Love to wear a hat on the beach (4).
23 Subjects for 25 in, say, general service (4).

**Solution of Puzzle No 15,726**

## Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 2; costume and textiles, 2; Staffordshire portrait figures, Goss and pot-lids 2. Phillips Blenheim Street: furniture carpets works of art, 11; antique and modern jewelry, 1.30; Sotheby's, Bond Street: arms and armour, 10.30.

## Latest booklets

Going Places: Home Counties, by Frederick Tingey: A useful guide, with the motorist particularly in mind to many of the places worth a visit in the Home Counties. There is an introduction to the area's history and development and description of the attractions of more than 230 places, some of them well known and others out of the way; also a dozen tours, with maps. One of a series of similar booklets covering various parts of the country
Royal Automobile Club, 83-85 Pall Mall, SW1, £2.95.

Discovering Walks in Suffolk, edited by Jodn Andrews: Twenty country walks, with sketch maps, of contrasting parts of Suffolk—from the familiar Constable country to the rolling chalk country near Newmarket, from fenland to the sandy heath of Breckland. All contributors are members of the Suffolk area of the Ramblers Association.
Shire Publications, Cromwell House, Church Street, Princess Risborough, Aylesbury, £1.25.

Discovering Walks in Surrey, by Angela Haine and Susan Owen: Eighteen walks of varying length are described, with much useful information on parking and refreshment facilities and places of interest; many of the walks have shorter alternatives for less ambitious ramblers.
Shire Publications, as above.

## The papers

The Daily Mirror reminds Mr Roy Jenkins of a Burns quote: "The best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley," which translated, the paper says, means: don't count your votes before they are cast.

The New York Post points out how much Israel has had to concede in what it calls the "one-sided peace process" of Camp David. So far, apart from Sadat's signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, Arab leaders have made no concessions at all, it says.

## Anniversaries today

Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi was born at Zurich, 1746, and Jack London at San Francisco, 1876.

## Travel emergency: Rail, road and air

**Rail strike**

British Rail services will be disrupted again today because of the weather and the Aslef dispute. Passengers are advised to check times before leaving home.

There will be no trains after about 10 tonight until Friday morning. For latest information on today's services and general indication of last trains on main routes, call Traveline: 01-246 8021.

For regional information call: East Anglia and Essex: 01-283 7171; E England: 01-278 2477; E Midlands: 01-387 7070; NE England: 01-278 2477; NW England: 01-387 7070; S Midlands: 01-262 6767; S England: 01-928 5100; W England: 01-262 6767; W Midlands: 01-387 7070; Scotland (via E Coast): 01-278 2477; (via W Coast): 01-387 7070; N Wales: 01-387 7070; S Wales: 01-262 6767.

Refunds will be made on unused tickets; season ticket holders can claim refunds, or (except weekly ticket holders) period of validity can be extended.

**Parking**

Police said if the strike went ahead there would be no free parking at meters in London. Parking restrictions would be enforced but there would be extra parking facilities for private vehicles in London, including areas in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James's Park, Battersea Park, Victoria Park, Hackney, Dulwich Park, and Peckham Rye fairground.

**Car sharing**

During the rail strike motorists will be able to offer lifts without infringing their insurance policies, even if they accept a contribution towards running costs of the car. Under a car-sharing agreement with the Government, insurance companies are prepared to include the giving of lifts in their standard policies as long as the vehicle is not being used to make a profit. Any passenger who accepts a lift will be automatically covered under the minimum legal requirements of compulsory third party insurance.

**Road conditions**

Road conditions today remain dangerous in some parts of Britain after heavy overnight frost. Wales is still worst hit: all main roads in S and W Wales were still closed last night, accessible only to emergency vehicles and those with 4-wheel drive, although the *M4* is now open as far as junction 29, Cardiff. Drivers are advised to make only essential journeys, and to carry a spade, extra clothing, and hot drinks.

Several main roads remained closed in Gloucestershire, Avon, Wiltshire and Oxfordshire, including the A435, A434, A417, A46, A438, A361, A420, A419, A342, A350, A34. Speed limit of 20 mph on M4/M5, Severn Bridge.

In Scotland, several roads closed in Tayside; others passable with extreme care.

For most of the rest of the country, icy patches and sheet ice; speed restrictions on many motorways.

For current conditions call AA 24-hr information service; 01-954 7373 or local AA office. RAC 24-hr information service; 01-686 2525. Or call local police.

**Roadworks**

London and South-east: M4: Part of elevated section in Chiswick and Brentford closed between 9 pm and 6 am nightly. Avoid Earls Court area, delays and parking restrictions because of Boat Show. A282: Dartford Tunnel approach road only southbound carriageway in use on Essex side.

Midlands: A607: Queniborough Brook Bridge, Leicestershire, closed; local diversion. A45: Lane closures on Newmarket bypass at Waterhole Bridge.

Roadworks may be cancelled if weather becomes unsuitable.
Information supplied by the AA.

**Airports**

At all airports, runways were clear and operational last night, with flight backlogs cleared. Outgoing flights should be back to normal today, but heavy snow in W Europe is causing some delay to flights from the Continent. People meeting passengers should call airlines for revised arrival times.

## Classical best sellers

Best selling records last week were: 1. Vivaldi: L'Estro Armanico—Hogwood (Oiseau Lyre D245D2); 2. Mahler: 7th Symphony—Tennstedt (HMV SLS 5238); 3. Domingo sings Tangos (DG 2536416); 4. Beethoven: Symphonies 1/9 — Sanderling (HMV SLS 5239); 5. Verdi: Travatore—Colin Davis (Philips 6769063); 6. Pachelbel: Canon and Other Pieces — Hogwood (DECCA DSLO 494); 7. Sibelius: 5th Symphony — Ashkenazy (DECCA SXDL 7541); 8. Wagner: Das Rheingold (Digital Eurodisc 301137); 9. Gray: Beggar's Opera—Bonynge (DECCA D252D2); 10. Holst: Planets—Karajan (DG 2532019).

## Postal delays

The Post Office says bad weather is delaying postal deliveries particularly in S Wales, the West Country and some parts of the Midlands.

## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.77 | 1.69 |
| Austria Sch | 31.70 | 29.70 |
| Belgium Fr | 84.25 | 80.25 |
| Canada $ | 2.33 | 2.24 |
| Denmark Kr | 14.58 | 13.88 |
| France Fr | 11.40 | 10.80 |
| Germany DM | 4.50 | 4.25 |
| Greece Dr | 128.00 | 119.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.35 | 10.75 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.26 | 1.21 |
| Italy Lir | 2420.00 | 2320.00 |
| Japan Yn | 449.00 | 423.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.92 | 4.66 |
| Portugal Esc | 132.00 | 124.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.06 | 1.90 |
| Spain Pta | 193.50 | 184.50 |
| Sweden Kr | 11.02 | 10.44 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.67 | 3.45 |
| USA $ | 1.96 | 1.89 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 95.00 | 88.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 0.8 at 530.6.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 16.07 points down at 850.46.

## Weather

An anticyclone will move slowly SE over central areas.

### 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Dry, bright or sunny periods after early mist; wind E, moderate; max temp 0 to 3C (32 to 37F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Dry with sunny intervals in most places, isolated sleet or snow showers, patchy freezing fog inland, slow to clear wind NE, light veering E; max temp −2 to 2C (28 to 36F).

Midlands, Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District: Dry, freezing fog patches, sunny periods in most parts; wind E or SE, light; max temp −2 to 1C (23 to 34F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Northern Ireland: Dry, freezing fog patches, sunny periods in most parts, wind variable, light; max temp −3 to 0C (27 to 32F)

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Scattered sleet or snow showers, sunny intervals; wind W, light, backing SW; max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Dry, sunny periods but fog in places at first; wind variable, light, becoming SW; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry with fog in many parts, remaining very cold in SE, but elsewhere becoming less cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S, North Sea: Wind NE, fresh, decreasing light or moderate; sea moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, strong to gale, decreasing moderate or fresh; sea rough becoming moderate. St George's Channel: Wind E, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. Irish Sea: Wind variable, light or moderate, sea slight.

Sun rises: 8.02 am — Sun sets: 4.16 pm
Moon sets: 9.54 am — Moon rises: 7.44 pm
Last quarter: January 16.

### Lighting up time

London 4.46 pm to 7.31 am
Bristol 4.56 pm to 7.41 am
Edinburgh 4.35 pm to 8.06 am
Manchester 4.45 pm to 7.49 am
Penzance 5.14 pm to 7.47 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; s, sun.

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | s | −5 | 23 | Guernsey | c | 3 | 37 |
| Birmingham | s | −5 | 23 | Inverness | c | −1 | 30 |
| Blackpool | s | −2 | 28 | Jersey | c | 3 | 37 |
| Bristol | s | −3 | 27 | London | s | 1 | 34 |
| Cardiff | s | −3 | 27 | Manchester | s | −1 | 30 |
| Edinburgh | c | −7 | 19 | Newcastle | s | −6 | 21 |
| Glasgow | s | −8 | 18 | Ronaldsway | s | 1 | 34 |

### Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Benbecula, 6C (43F); lowest day max: Shawbury, −9C (16F); highest rainfall: Guernsey, 0.31in; highest sunshine, Ilfracombe, 7.6hr.

### Satellite predictions

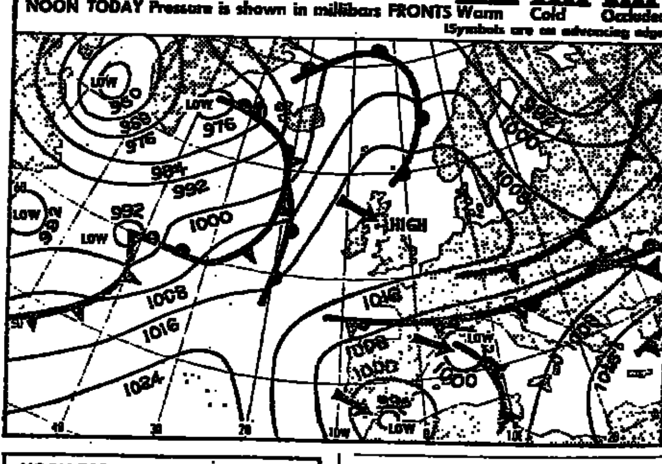
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

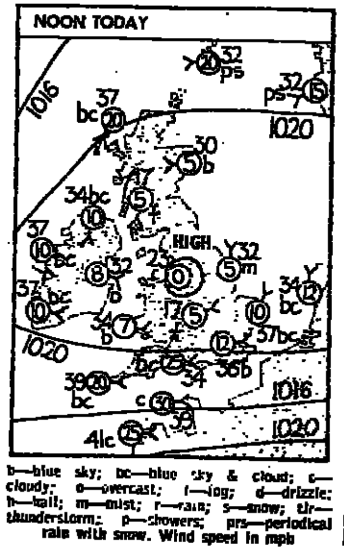
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 17.18-17.24; SW; 60SSE; ENE and 18.56-18.59; W; 55NW; NW*. Cosmos 1286: 17.36-17.39; NW; 15NNW; N. Intercosmos 14R: 17.17-17.26; SW; 50NW; NNE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.



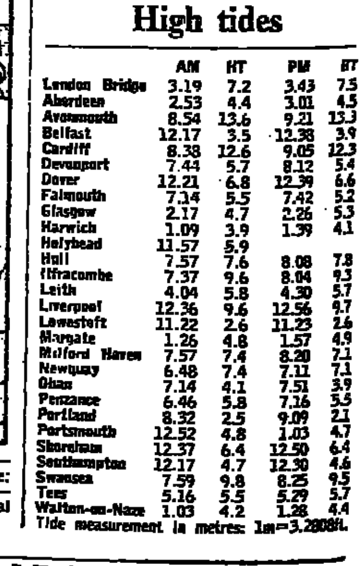
Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone, 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Tuesday, January 12, 1982. Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office.




b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

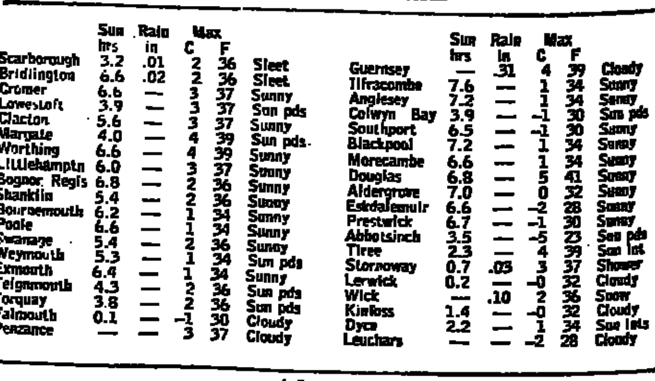
### High tides



| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 3.19 | 7.2 | 3.43 | 7.5 |
| Aberdeen | 2.53 | 4.4 | 3.01 | 4.5 |
| Avonmouth | 8.54 | 13.6 | 9.21 | 13.3 |
| Belfast | 12.17 | 3.5 | 12.38 | 3.9 |
| Cardiff | 8.38 | 12.6 | 9.05 | 12.3 |
| Devonport | 7.44 | 5.7 | 8.12 | 5.4 |
| Dover | 12.21 | 6.8 | 12.39 | 6.6 |
| Falmouth | 7.14 | 5.5 | 7.42 | 5.2 |
| Glasgow | 2.17 | 4.7 | 2.26 | 5.3 |
| Harwich | 1.09 | 3.9 | 1.39 | 4.1 |
| Holyhead | 11.57 | 5.9 | | |
| Hull | 7.57 | 7.6 | 8.08 | 7.8 |
| Ilfracombe | 7.37 | 9.6 | 8.04 | 9.3 |
| Leith | 4.04 | 5.8 | 4.30 | 5.7 |
| Liverpool | 12.36 | 9.6 | 12.56 | 9.7 |
| Lowestoft | 11.22 | 2.6 | 11.23 | 2.6 |
| Margate | 1.26 | 4.8 | 1.57 | 4.9 |
| Milford Haven | 7.57 | 7.4 | 8.20 | 7.1 |
| Newquay | 6.48 | 7.4 | 7.11 | 7.1 |
| Oban | 7.14 | 4.1 | 7.51 | 3.9 |
| Penzance | 6.46 | 5.8 | 7.16 | 5.5 |
| Portland | 8.32 | 2.5 | 9.09 | 2.1 |
| Portsmouth | 12.52 | 4.8 | 1.03 | 4.7 |
| Shoreham | 12.37 | 6.4 | 12.50 | 6.4 |
| Southampton | 12.17 | 4.7 | 12.30 | 4.6 |
| Swansea | 7.59 | 9.8 | 8.25 | 9.5 |
| Tees | 5.16 | 5.5 | 5.29 | 5.7 |
| Walton-on-Naze | 1.03 | 4.2 | 1.28 | 4.4 |

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

### Around Britain



| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarborough | 3.2 | .01 | 2 | 36 | Sleet |
| Bridlington | 6.6 | .02 | 2 | 36 | Sleet |
| Cromer | 6.6 | — | 3 | 37 | Sunny |
| Lowestoft | 3.9 | — | 3 | 37 | Sun pds |
| Clacton | 5.6 | — | 3 | 37 | Sunny |
| Margate | 4.0 | — | 4 | 39 | Sun pds. |
| Worthing | 6.6 | — | 4 | 39 | Sunny |
| Littlehamptn | 6.0 | — | 3 | 37 | Sunny |
| Bognor Regis | 6.8 | — | 2 | 36 | Sunny |
| Shanklin | 5.4 | — | 2 | 36 | Sunny |
| Bournemouth | 6.2 | — | 1 | 34 | Sunny |
| Poole | 6.6 | — | 1 | 34 | Sunny |
| Swanage | 5.4 | — | 2 | 36 | Sunny |
| Weymouth | 5.3 | — | 1 | 34 | Sun pds |
| Exmouth | 6.4 | — | 1 | 34 | Sunny |
| Teignmouth | 4.3 | — | 2 | 36 | Sun pds |
| Torquay | 3.8 | — | 2 | 36 | Sun pds |
| Falmouth | 0.1 | — | −1 | 30 | Cloudy |
| Penzance | — | — | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guernsey | — | .31 | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| Ilfracombe | 7.6 | — | 1 | 34 | Sunny |
| Anglesey | 7.2 | — | 1 | 34 | Sunny |
| Colwyn Bay | 3.9 | — | −1 | 30 | Sun pds |
| Southport | 6.5 | — | −1 | 30 | Sunny |
| Blackpool | 7.2 | — | 1 | 34 | Sunny |
| Morecambe | 6.6 | — | 1 | 34 | Sunny |
| Douglas | 6.8 | — | 5 | 41 | Sunny |
| Aldergrove | 7.0 | — | 0 | 32 | Sunny |
| Eskdalemuir | 6.6 | — | −2 | 28 | Sunny |
| Prestwick | 6.7 | — | −1 | 30 | Sunny |
| Abbotsinch | 3.5 | — | −5 | 23 | Sun pds |
| Tiree | 2.3 | — | 4 | 39 | Sun int |
| Stornoway | 0.7 | .03 | 3 | 37 | Shower |
| Lerwick | 0.2 | — | −0 | 32 | Cloudy |
| Wick | — | .10 | 2 | 36 | Snow |
| Kinloss | 1.4 | — | −0 | 32 | Cloudy |
| Dyce | 2.2 | — | 1 | 34 | Sun ints |
| Leuchars | — | — | −2 | 28 | Cloudy |

### Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder; dr, drizzle.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | f | 15 | 59 | Copenhagen | s | 0 | 32 | Madrid | c | 9 | 48 | Rio de Janeiro | | | |
| Akrotiri | s | 17 | 63 | Corfu | c | 16 | 61 | Majorca | c | 16 | 61 | Rome | c | 16 | 61 |
| Alexandria | r | 13 | 55 | Dallas | c | −8 | 18 | Malaga | c | 12 | 54 | Salzburg | c | −1 | 30 |
| Algiers | c | 18 | 64 | Dublin | s | 3 | 37 | Malta | c | 18 | 64 | Sao Paulo | | | |
| Amsterdam | f | −3 | 27 | Dubrovnik | c | 13 | 55 | Mexico City | | | | San Francisco | | | |
| Athens | f | 16 | 61 | Faro | r | 14 | 57 | Miami | s | 14 | 57 | Santiago | f | 32 | 90 |
| Bahrain | f | 21 | 70 | Florence | fg | 11 | 52 | Milan | c | 0 | 32 | Seoul | s | 6 | 43 |
| Barbados | | | | Frankfurt | r | −7 | 19 | Montreal | sn | −15 | 5 | Singapore | | | |
| Barcelona | f | 15 | 59 | Funchal | s | 19 | 66 | Moscow | c | −7 | 19 | Stockholm | f | −6 | 21 |
| Beirut | f | 16 | 61 | Geneva | c | 5 | 41 | Munich | c | 0 | 32 | Strasbourg | | | |
| Belgrade | c | 0 | 32 | Gibraltar | c | 15 | 59 | Naples | f | 16 | 61 | Tangier | c | 15 | 59 |
| Berlin | f | −8 | 18 | Helsinki | s | −15 | 5 | New York | | | | Tel Aviv | c | 18 | 64 |
| Bermuda | | | | Hongkong | c | 19 | 66 | Nice | th | 10 | 50 | Tenerife | f | 21 | 70 |
| Biarritz | s | 15 | 59 | Innsbruck | c | −2 | 28 | Oslo | s | −2 | 28 | Tokyo | c | 8 | 46 |
| Boulogne | c | −5 | 27 | Istanbul | c | 6 | 43 | Ottawa | | | | Toronto | sn | −15 | 5 |
| Bordeaux | s | 13 | 55 | Jiddah | s | 27 | 81 | Paris | r | 0 | 32 | Tunis | s | 22 | 72 |
| Boston | s | −11 | 12 | Johannesburg | s | 27 | 81 | Perth | f | 23 | 73 | Valencia | c | 14 | 57 |
| Brussels | sn | −6 | 21 | Las Palmas | c | 21 | 70 | Peking | s | 2 | 36 | Vancouver | dr | 3 | 37 |
| Budapest | c | −10 | 14 | Lisbon | c | 12 | 54 | Prague | sn | −12 | 10 | Venice | r | 1 | 34 |
| Cape Town | s | 27 | 81 | Locarno | c | 1 | 34 | Reykjavik | f | 0 | 32 | Vienna | c | −7 | 19 |
| Casablanca | c | 17 | 63 | Los Angeles | | | | Rhodes | f | 17 | 63 | Warsaw | s | −5 | 23 |
| Chicago | c | −16 | 3 | Luxembourg | r | −4 | 25 | Riyadh | c | 20 | 68 | Zurich | c | −1 | 30 |